INSURANCE
Whether Business is Depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
I X

REGD. NO. B. 1388

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance Companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
I X

VOL. XIX NO. 69— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES HANGED AT LAST

EXECUTIONS CARRIED OUT IN LAHORE JAIL ON MONDAY EVENING

Assembly Bomb Incident Recalled

"MAKING THE DEAF HEAR"

LAHORE, March 23.

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged this evening at 7 O'clock in the Central Jail.—A. P.

REMAINS THROWN IN RIVER

LAHORE, March 23.

It is officially announced that Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on the evening of March 23. Their remains were cremated according to Sikh and Hindu rites on the banks of Sutlej River and the remains were thrown in the same river.

APPEAL TO MOVE PRIVY COUNCIL REJECTED

LAHORE, March 23.

Justice Sir Alan Broadway and Mr. Justice Johnston have rejected the 'habeas corpus' application in connection with execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

Mr. Justice Bhide has rejected the application seeking permission to appeal to the Privy Council against his (Justice Bhide's) former decision, namely, that the condemned prisoners were illegally detained by the Government.

Rumours are afloat in the city that the prisoners are likely to be hanged to-morrow morning.

Reports have been received here of partial hartals in many cities in Punjab to-day.—A. P.

EARLIER.

LAHORE, March 23.

The Jail authorities having refused permission to allow relatives beyond the father, mother, sisters and brothers to interview Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, the interview did not take place to-day. Bhagat Singh's father has telegraphed his protest to the Viceroy, Governor and the Home Member.

"THE CROWN HAS NO RIGHT."

In the Lahore High Court to-day a division bench consisting of Justice Sir Alan Broadway and Mr Justice Johnston heard the 'habeas corpus' application in connection with the execution of Bhagat Singh.

Rai Bahadur Badridas, Defence Counsel, pleaded that the Special Tribunal appointed by the Ordinance had fixed 27th October for executing the prisoners. The execution did not take place on the appointed date. Both the Ordinance and the Special Tribunal did not exist. Under the law the only authority that could issue death warrant was that which passed the sentence. Government or High Court could not issue warrant.

Sir Alan Broadway: Surely it is for Government to decide.

Defence Counsel: According to constitutional law the Crown had no right outside constituted courts to execute persons sentenced to death.

'NO FURTHER WARRANT NECESSARY.'

Mr. Gordon Node, Crown Counsel submitted that no court carried out death sentences in any part of the world. It was the local Government's duty. In the present case there could be no appeal to the High Court. No further warrant was necessary to execute the condemned prisoners.

LEGALITY OF WARRANT IN DISPUTE.

The defence counsel, replying, said he was not aware under what law the local Government suspended execution on 27th October. The sole question to be decided was whether it was judicial or executive authority that was competent to issue the warrant. If no warrant was necessary as argued by Crown Counsel, Section 389 Cr. P.C. would become redundant. This section contemplates that warrant from a Judicial Court was necessary authorising the Superintendent of the jail to carry out sentences of death and it should be issued by the Tribunal which passed the death sentence. The petitioners, defence counsel added, did not petition for mercy because they considered that their case was strong.

Sir Alan Broadway: Did the petitioners put in petitions for mercy?

Government Advocate: The petitioners did not themselves put in petitions for mercy. They, however, put in another petition that they should be shot dead instead of being hanged.

Defence Counsel: That is another kind of mercy.

Sir Alan: Do you call that a petition for mercy.

Defence counsel submitted that prisoners be set at liberty.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.—A. P.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

The B. P. C. C., has declared a General Harta' to-day (Tuesday) as a protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh and Comrades. There will be a mass meeting at Azad Maidan in the evening.

EARLIER NEWS

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

There is considerable excitement in the city. Some Muslim shops and almost all the Hindu shops are observing a hartal. A large number of persons collected outside the High Court where two petitions in connection with the execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were heard.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Mr. Justice Bhide declined to hear the petition under the "Habeas Corpus" Act on the ground that he had already expressed an opinion on a similar petition but expressed his willingness to hear the other petition which seeks permission to appeal to the Privy Council against Justice Bhide's former decision, namely, that the condemned pri-

(Continued on page 5).

"MAKING THE DEAF HEAR"

Words Of Bhagat Singh's Pamphlet Recalled

"YOU CAN KILL ME BUT NOT IDEAS"

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru, the three youths, who were hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on Monday evening, in defiance of the nation's petition for mercy, were sentenced in what is now known as the first Lahore Conspiracy Case. Bhagat Singh along with his comrade Dutt first came into prominence after the Assembly Bomb incident. On April 8, 1929, as President Patel was about to give his ruling on the Public Safety Bill two bombs fell from the gallery near where Sir G. Schuster was seated. Sir B. Dalal and Sir George were slightly injured. Simultaneously with the dropping of the bombs on the floor of the Assembly pamphlets were showered from the gallery the full text of which was as follows:—

TEXT OF THE PAMPHLET.

"It takes a loud noise to make the deaf hear. With these immortal words uttered on a similar occasion by Villant, the French anarchist martyr, do we strongly justify this act of ours. Without repeating the humiliating story of the past ten years of the working of the Reforms and without mentioning the insults hurled down upon the head of the Indian nation through this House, the so-called Indian Parliament we want to point out that while the people are expecting some more crumbs of reforms from the Simon Commission and are even quarrelling over the distribution of the bones, the Government is thrusting upon us new repressive measures such as the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill while reserving the Press Seditions Bill for the next session.

"IN THEIR NAKED FORM."

The indiscriminate arrests of Labour leaders working in the open field clearly indicate which way the wind is blowing. In these extremely provocative circumstances the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in all seriousness and realising its full responsibility has decided and ordered its "Army" to do this particular action so that a stop may be put to this humiliating farce and to let the alien bureaucratic exploiters do what they wish but make them come before the public eye in their naked form.

Let the representatives of the people return to their constituencies and prepare the masses for the coming revolution and let the Government know that while protesting against the Public Safety Bill and Trades Disputes Bill and the callous murder of Lala Lajpatrai on behalf of the helpless Indian masses we want to emphasize the lesson often repeated by history that it is easy to kill individuals but you cannot kill ideas. Great Empires have crumbled while ideas have survived The Bourbons and the Czars fell while revolutions arched triumphantly over their heads.

THEIR DREAM OF PERFECT FREEDOM.

We are sorry to admit that we who attach so great a sanctity to human life, we who dream of very glorious future when man will be enjoying perfect peace and full liberty have been forced to shed human blood. But the sacrifice of individuals at the altar of revolution which will bring freedom to all, rendering the exploitation of man by man impossible is inevitable.

"Long Live Revolution."—A. P.

TRUCE IN ACTION

2000 Civil Disobedience Prisoners Rotting In Jail

NEW DELHI, March 23.

It is understood that out of approximately 18,800 civil disobedience prisoners in different jails on 5th March or as under-trial prisoners, approximately 16,800 have been released.—A. P.

182 SATYAGRAHIS STILL TO BE RELEASED

MADRAS, March 23.

Since the answer given by the Law Member in the Madras Legislative Council on the 19th that all except 182 civil disobedience prisoners had been released, orders have been issued for the release of about 55 prisoners, including five Bombay prisoners.

This excludes the releases made by various District Magistrate of prisoners convicted under Security sections.—A. P.

48 CONGRESS DELEGATES LEAVE FOR KARACHI

Big Fire At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, March 23.

Four shops have been burnt in Kissakhani Bazar, Peshawar City, as a result of last night's fire.

The Frontier Congress delegation consisting of 48 delegates is leaving Peshawar on the 25th instant for Karachi. It will be headed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.—A. P.

BLOWN FROM A GUN'S MOUTH

King Nadirshah Dispenses Justice!

TRAITOR TO AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, March 23.

Abdul Gafoor, last of Bachha Saqua's Generals, has been blown from the mouth of a gun at Kabul by the order of King Nadir Shah.

Abdul Gafoor was the first to turn traitor to ex-King Amanullah and he had committed untold brutalities in Bacha-Saqua's brief regime.—A. P.

SIX MORE COTTON MILLS

Ahmedabad Merchants' Enterprise

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Arrangements are being made in Ahmedabad to start six new cotton textile mills in anticipation of better times in view of the Swadeshi movement.—A. P.

The annual report of the Aero Club of India and Burma for last year which has just been published, shows that 93 "ab initio" pilots were trained during the year, being an increase of 23 over the number trained during 1929. This is partly accounted for by the fact that two new Clubs were opened.

MAHATMA AND SIRDAR DETAINED IN DELHI.

Reaching Karachi On Wednesday.

KARACHI, March 23.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Patel and other Congress leaders, who were expected at Karachi to-morrow, have been unavoidably detained in Delhi and will not arrive here till Wednesday, the 25th instant.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS PROPERTY RETURNED

Procession To Protest Against Bhagat Singh's Execution

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

The confiscated property and building of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee were returned by police this morning to the Congress authorities.

A procession was taken out this evening from the new office of the Committee and it terminated at the old Office where the National Flag was hoisted.

Addressing the processionists Mr. Jivanji Dewan, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee congratulated the police on their preserving intact all the property of the Committee.

About the same time a procession was taken out by Naujuvan Bharat Sabha as a protest against the contemplated execution of Bhagat Singh and his companions.—A. P.

ELECTION PETITION AGAINST MINISTER JAISWAL

Applicant To Find Rs. 3000 Securities

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Mar. 23.

When the election petition filed by Sjt. Kunja Umrao Chamar against the Hon. Mr. Jaiswal came up for hearing in the court of the District and Sessions Judge at Hoshangabad on the 19th inst. the applicant asked for some time to enable him to furnish securities for Rs. 3,000 as demanded by the Court the case therefore was adjourned to 2nd April which is the last date allowed for furnishing the securities.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM DELEGATION TO MAHATMA

(From Our Special Representative)

DELHI, March 23.

A delegation of the Nationalist Muslim Party including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Sherwani, Khaliquzzaman, Dr. Syed Mahomud, S. A. Brelvi, Abdul Majeed, Khwaja, Maulvi Tufail Ahmed, Rafi, I. Kidwai, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Dr. Alam had a prolonged discussion with Gandhiji on Sunday. As a result it was decided to call a meeting of the Party in Karachi during Congress Week.

Nationalist Muslim Party Meets On Sunday.

NEW DELHI Mar. 22.

A meeting of the Nationalist Muslim Party will be held on Sunday, (29th inst.) at Dr. Ansari's camp, near the Congress Camp, Karachi. All members and sympathisers are requested to attend. Those attending meeting should inform Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Secretary, of their arrival.—A. P.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CUSTOMS UNION.

A Move To Torpedo It?

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Vienna—A move by three Continental Powers apparently to torpedo the proposed Austro-German Customs Union occurred yesterday when diplomatic representatives of France, Czechoslovakia and Italy called on Doctor Schober, Foreign Minister, and pointed out that the conclusion of such union would infringe Geneva Protocol of fourth October, 1922.—Reuter.

PANVEL FOREST SATYAGRAHA INCIDENTS RENARRATED

Judge Sanjana Tries Chirner Case

ACCUSED IN SPOTLESS KHADI LISTEN TO MANY CHARGES.

The hearing of the Chirner Firing Case commenced before Mr. B. N. Sanjana the Sessions Judge at Thana on Monday morning. The 47 accused in this case are charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for being members of an unlawful assembly and committing theft, dacoity murder and other crimes.

It will be recalled that the case arose out of the Forest Satyagraha practised at Chirner a village near Panvel on September, 25, 1930 when the Police opened fire on a crowd of Satyagrahis which resulted in the death of several persons, including Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar of Panvel.

The case was heard by Mr. Sonalkar at Panvel in January last and he committed all the acused to Sessions. The Government of Bombay by issuing a notification appointed Mr. Gundil to hear the case and directed him to hold his court at Alibag. The validity of that notification was questioned by the accused and they urged that the case should be tried at Thana, as thereby they would get a trial by jury. The Bombay High Court upheld their application and the Government order was set aside.

Large crowds gathered near the court to see the aciused and to hear the case, but they were kept out by the Police as there was no accommodation in the court room.

ACCUSED IN SPOTLESS KHADI.

All the 47 accused were dressed in spotless Khaddar and wore Gandhi caps. Though continued imprisonment for several months seemed to have affected their health all of them looked cheerful.

Following are the names of the accused persons:—

(1) Laxman Chavji Narangikar, (2) Vithya Ambaji Narangikar, (3) Tukaram Vithu Mokal, (4) Maya Kanya Patil, (5) Hasha Balu Khurpatil, (6) Nama Gopal Mokal, (7) Ambaji Soma Patil, (8) Antaji Mahadev Powle, (9) Jayram Sakharam Wani, (10) Meghnath Balaji Powle, (11) Sakharam Keshav Powle, (12) Parshram Abu Khatre, (13) Ambaji Nathu Narangikar, (14) Janardan Kashinath Pote, (15) Balaram Posha Patil, (16) Pandya Kamalya Mhatre, (17) Keshav Ganesh Gupte, (18) Dhanaji Joma Mhatre, (19) Gajanan Babu Chirlekar, (20) Rama Dhaku Narangikar, (21) Barkya Gavtya Koperkar, (22) Ragho Mahadya Mokal, (23) Tukya Krishna Thakur, (24) Ganpat Ambaji Narangikar, (25) Vasant Mahadev Vedhak, (26) Kanu Gitya Patil, (27) Kasha Rambu Patil, (28) Mahadya Halya Mhatre, (29) Pandurang Kashinath Pote, (30) Dama Nagu Patil, (31) Narayan Dhondu Khare, (32) Shankar Narayan, Panday, (33) Madan Gajanan Mankame, (34) Changu Ambu Patil, (35) Kamlya Sardok Gondhali, (36) Barkya Ambaji Chirlekar, (37) Tukaram Ganu Mhatre, (38) Hirya Pangya Salkar alias Baduka, (39) Undir Hari Mokal, (40) Narayan Hasha Patil, (41) Dama Hasha Patil, (42) Sitaram Goma Thakur, (43) Soma Balya Patil, (44) Ganya Joma Thakur, (45) Hirya Ganya Mhatre, (46) Trimbak Narayan Bedekar and (47) Masnya Kamalya Mhatre.

MANY CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

All the above accused except Vasant Mahadev Vedok accused No. 25 and Trimbak Narayan Bedekar accused No. 46 are charged having formed an unlawful assembly with the common object of committing theft, dacoity and voluntarily causing hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duties on September 25 at Chirner and committing murders of public servants. They are, therefore charged under Sections 147, 148, 332, 333, 379, 395 and 302 of the I. P. C. the latter five offences read with Section 149 of the I. P. C.

Balaram Posha Patil accused No. 15 is further charged under Section 395 of the I. P. C. for committing dacoity by carrying away forcibly pieces of attached wood cut in the forest and scythes from the possession of Narayan Bhavanji Sathe, the Forest Guard.

COMMITTING DACOITY.

Accused Nos. 30 and 34 to 47 are further charged under Sections 224 and 224 of the I. P. C. for committing theft and for escaping from Police custody.

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 6, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 15, 28, are further charged under Section 332 of the I. P. C. for causing hurt to different public servants.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 are charged under Section 302 of the I. P. C. and Section 302 read with Section 149 for committing murder of public servants.

No. 4 is further charged under Section 392 of the I. P. C. for committing the robbery of bandooks containing Inspector Patil's revolver and other things.

Accused Nos. 25, 46, 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17 and 31 are charged under Section 120 B. clause 1, of the I. P. C. for agreeing to do or cause to be done an illegal act viz. theft, dacoity and voluntarily causing hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duty.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan, the Finance Member's brother, conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar assisted by Mr. K. N. Dharap, K. R. Karandekar and others defended the accused.

ONE MORE CHARGE.

The proceedings commenced at 11-30 a.m. Before the jury was empanelled the prosecution made an application that a charge of abetment should be added to the charges against accused No. 25 Vedak and No. 46 T. N. Bedekar who were not present on the scene of tragedy.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar also wanted the charge sheet to be amended in respect of two or three points. He submitted that the charge of escaping from Police custody after their arrests levelled against some of the accused could not form part of the common object of the unlawful assembly of which the accused were alleged to have been members.

THEFT OF WOOD.

As regards the charges of theft of forest wood against some of the accused Mr. Karandikar submitted that the Forest Act was sufficient in itself and if any crime was committed by the accused they could be dealt with under that Act.

The charge sheet was subsequently amended and the two accused were charged under Section 120 B. I.P.C. or in the alternative Section 109 read with Sections 395 and 332 of the I. P. C.

The jury was then empanelled

(Continued on page 7)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India for plastic metallic packing (Krupp's patient). Apply sole agents Post Box No. 542, Bombay.
A R 4639

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS to sell Razor Blades and Cutlery on handsome commission and Travelling Expenses. Good chance for hard-working. Sample collection about Rs. 4, on approval. Apply Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4633

WANTED—DEPOT SALESMEN in every district to sell medicines. Pay Rs. 50 cash, security 1,000 against goods. Supplied essential. NILANI PHARMACAL CO., opposite Police Station, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R 4629

WANTED—LADIES stage dancing and singing of any caste and country to join the business of the Shinning Concert. Apply to Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4638

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE to work as a SECRETARY in well-known Charitable institutions. Must be influential and able to collect funds. Gujarathi Hindu preferred. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 789 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2745

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD., 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal).
A 4564A

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail Orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R4619

WANTED by European Firm, well trained CLERK with thorough knowledge of the Surat trade. Apply Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2740

WANTED for the Ismailia High School, Mombasa, one SCIENCE and one ARTS GRADUATE'S, mother tongue Gujarati, salary according to qualifications, second class passage back to India and 3 months leave on half pay after completion 4 years' tour of service. Agreement Essential Apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, The Ismailia Education Board, P. O. Box No. 115, Mombasa.
A 2694

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, qualified as L. C. P. S. to work in a private dispensary in the mofussil from April 1. Apply stating terms to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
2717

Medical.

FORMALDEHYDE 40 per cent.—We manufacture pure. Formaldehyde for medical use; also for Agricultural purposes. Write for particulars. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL WORKS, Kirloskarwadi, District, Satara.
T R 4413

SUVARNA-MALINI-VASANT—For Hectic Fever, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Puerperal Fever, Nerve Tonic, Leucorrhoea. One Tola Rs. 5/- VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER PATANJI, Ghatkopar.
R 4636

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIER for Film Producing. 30 per cent. Profits guaranteed. Write to Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4628

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loan on Indian States' revenue, jewellery, shares, stock of cloth or cotton etc. for any amount at moderate interest. Write P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medow Street.
N R 4631

Houses & Flats To Let.

ONE shop, with big show window, opp. Majestic Hotel. Apply DIAS, SIDDICK AND CO., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
C R 4637

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 4625

IF you want to earn thousands get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P O.
P R 4581

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th March, 1931.
2714.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1931, at 5 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1930.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th March to the 25th March, 1931, both days inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of Feb. 1931.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
2723.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

1. A TAX SUPERINTENDENT, capable of holding a charge of the Tax Department and having executive capacity, for this Municipal Committee on a monthly salary upto Rs. 75 p. m. provisionally for one year.
(a). Candidates should submit their applications with testimonials so as to reach this office on or before 10th April 1931, stating therein their qualifications, age, caste and experience, if any.
(b) Preference will be given to a man of sound physique having knowledge equivalent to B.Com. or G.D.A.
2. A qualified accountant temporarily for two months. Apply with terms before 1st April, 1931.

G. V. KARNIK,
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee, Akola.

W. B. ATHAWALE.
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Akola, 21-3-31.
2743

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTS, VARNISHES, FINISHES AND ENAMELS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at their rooms by order of the office concerned:—

About 800 gallons of house and repaired paints, ready-mixed paints, Auto enamels, Auto finishes and varnishes of very well-known American maker.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, MADE BY ROBERTS DEWJI AND OTHERS, CARPETS, RICH GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Ahmed Terrace" (Daver Hall), Warden Road, valuable made to order household furniture of the entire bungalow, rich dining table, chairs and sideboard to match, rich double spring Derby and Chesterfield suites, fancy white enamelled bedsteads and horse-hair mattresses, deep almirah, ladys and gents dressing tables, book cases, Roulette game, very valuable dinner, tea and dessert service, engraved glassware, etc., etc.

The property of Alexander Henderson, Esqr., Director, Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co., proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT URAN.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WITH ITS FURNITURE AND OTHER ARTICLES AT KEDGAON MAHAL, URAN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 887 of 1928 (Bai Khatunbai and others vs. Mir Akbar Sadulla and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th April next at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned premises together with its furniture and other articles.

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, well and cocoanut trees standing thereon situate at Kedgaon Mahal, Uran, admeasuring about 3 acres 9-1|2 gunthas, bearing try No. 289, Survey No. 83, Hissa No. 1, 3, 4 and assessment Rs. 4-2-6 and bounded on the East by the property of Tukaram Hala Mhatre and a road leading to the Parsis Tower of Silence, on the West by sea, on the North by sea and on the south by the property of Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOPPER GRAB DREDGER "PHOLAS" AND 3 STEAM LAUNCHES "LEDA": "PRINCESS"; AND WITCH.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell for breaking up by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 24th March 1931 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard Mazagaon, the abovementioned vessels now lying off the Port Trust Workshops Mazagaon.

For further particulars and inspection of vessels apply to the Mechanical Superintendent Bombay Port Trust Work Shops Mazagaon.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
6/12, Bruce Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

Auction Sale of immoveable property situate at Kondivate Pakhadi Bamanpuri, Bombay Suburban Sub-district, Kurla.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 25th March, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property at their Auction Rooms, at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

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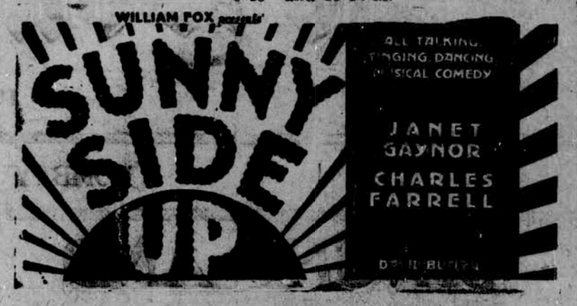

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AYODHYA NEWS.

AYODHYAJI, March 19.

The sudden death of His Holiness Shri Gomtidassji Maharaj of Hanumat Niwas has caused general mourning in the city. His sad death took place on the night of 16th instant. His funeral was taken round the city accompanied by several thousand people.

POLICE GUARDS.

Since some time past police guards have been posted on certain nooys of the city which has created great sensation. It is also rumoured that official Bungalows at Fyzabad are also watched by guards.

To push the sale of Indian made articles of daily use a "Swadeshi

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SURAT DEPUTY SUPDT. OF POLICE.

—:o:—

"Utterly False," Says Official Communique.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

Although various accounts have appeared in the newspapers regarding an incident in Surat in which unfounded charges were made against Mr. Ismail K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, which charges were afterwards withdrawn with full apologies, Government consider it desirable, in view of the nature of the charges, to issue the following note for the information of the public.

A report was published in Surat on the 4th March last that Mr. Desai had insulted Mr. Gandhi first by firing two shots at and then by tearing up his portrait in the Vedchhi Ashram and, following the publication of this report, Mr. Kanchanlal Chokshi supported by Mr. Vaikunth Chunilal Shah moved a resolution at a public meeting held next day under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangh condemning his action and calling upon Government to punish him.

The District Superintendent of Police immediately made personal inquiries into the matter and found the allegations to be utterly false. The President of the meeting, Dr. Karsukh V. Hora, and the mover and supporter of the resolution were, thereupon, required to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for defamation. Dr. Hora, who it seems had even at the meeting doubted the correctness of the story, then wrote a letter to the District Superintendent of Police, in which he said:

"I now learn that the whole affair is absolutely untrue and my suspicion about the veracity of the incident expressed at the meeting that day, has turned out to be correct.

"I believe, therefore that in all fairness the mover and seconder of the resolution should express their unqualified regret for their action in condemning Mr. Desai.

"On my part I am sorry I got myself involved in such an unholy affair by presiding over a meeting which passed a resolution which has turned out to be utterly false and thus indirectly became instrumental in condemning the action of one of your police officers Mr. Desai, although I had taken care to state that I personally did not believe in the correctness of the incident."

AN UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY.

On the 17th March Mr. Choksi and Mr. Shah appeared and tendered the following unconditional apology from which it can be seen that they admit the report to be entirely false and that they under take to call another public meeting to explain the truth:—

"(1) I Kanchanlal Dahyabhai Choksi and (2) Vaikunth Chunilal Shah, residing at Surat state that at a meeting attended by about 500 persons held near Mota Mandir Chowk at Surat on the 5th March, 1931, (1) moved (2) seconded a resolution imputing to Mr. Ismail K. Desai, the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Bardoli, that he tore and burnt a photograph of Mr. M. K. Gandhi at the Vadchhi Ashram. This conduct imputed to Mr. Ismail K. Desai was such as not only to inflame the passion of the people against him and lower him and his representatives in public esteem, but also to do great and incalculable injury at the hands of his superior officers, and also to the service to which he belongs. I had not made any inquiries as to the truth of the charge I publicly made against Mr. Ismail K. Desai, and now I am convinced that it is utterly false and without any foundation. I beg to tender an unconditional apology for my rash and false assertion for which I am really sorry and sincerely regret that I allowed myself to be committed to. I undertake not to indulge in such false and futile allegations against him or against any member of the service henceforth.

"I humbly request as a matter of favour that this apology be generously accepted and that I may be pardoned and no criminal action taken against me. Further, I will undertake to call another public meeting to explain the truth and cancel the former objectionable resolution and send copies of the resolution to those persons to whom the former resolution was sent. I will also refute the allegations brought against the Deputy Superintendent of Police at my own cost through the columns of any newspapers selected by the Deputy Superintendent of Police."

Vastu Pracharak Bhandar" has been started here which will stock samples and will also distribute notices among several lacs of pilgrims who visit the city during several melas. On 28th instant an important mela of Shri Ram Navmi will be held when over one lac pilgrims are expected.

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"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. Vizianagaram City.

PROOFS OF EXTENSIVE ARAB DOMINION

—:0:—

Their Maritime And Astronomical Lore

ARAB-HINDU UNITY OF OLD

"Arabs' invention of Nautical Instruments" was the subject of the third interesting lecture delivered by Maulavi Syed Suleman Nadvi on Friday evening at the Anjuman Islam Hall. The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, President of the Legislative Council, presided.

PROOFS OF ARAB DOMINION.

At the outset the speaker refuted the suggestion made by the Italian Orientalist Gydi that the Arabs had no knowledge of Europe. He pointed out that words like 'Inkaltra' (England), 'Lundra' (London) were found in Arabic literature of centuries old which were a conclusive proof of the Arabs' knowledge of those places. The Arabs' contact with France, their invasions of southern France and their continued rule for three centuries of Sicily were well known to students of history and there was evidence to show that they had reached as far as Iceland which they called "Thule" and the Fortunate Islands which were known to them as "Fortunas". The presence of Arabic words in almost every European language to this day and especially the use of Geographical terms was another conclusive proof of the Arabs' knowledge of those countries.

MARITIME LORE.

The speaker then read out extracts from the writings of Arab historians which supported the contention. He pointed out how the knowledge of Arab travellers who undertook hazardous voyages and those writers who compiled books relying on second-hand information differed. The writings of Masudi showed that Arab seamen had a thorough knowledge of the seas, and in the middle of the third century A. H. they had acquired the correct knowledge about the tides and knew how they were dependent on the revolving of the moon.

Though the Arabs had not to visit the Black Sea as frequently as they had to cross the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. They had a knowledge of it and in the middle of the third century A. H. they fought in the coast of Spain an unknown race whom they called Majoos. Arab writers differed as to who were those invaders whom they had fought. Some of them held that they were Russians while others maintained that they were people coming from the British Isles and they had respectively chalked out the route which in their opinion those invaders must have followed. Whichever of the opinion was correct did not matter. The fact was that the route lined by supporters of both the theories, though different, was correct and showed the Arabs' knowledge of the seas. There was further evidence to show that the Arabs knowledge of the seas was not limited to the Red Sea, Black Sea or the Mediterranean. The Arabs had reached distant countries like China and Japan and had a thorough knowledge of the islands in the Indian ocean.

ADVANCED SHIP-BUILDING.

Maulvi Suleman then pointed out that it should not be supposed for a moment that the Arabs were undertaking these long voyages and performing such daring feats in ordinary boats. They had developed the art of ship-building to such a state that some of their ships could carry as many as 1,000 men at a time and were provided with all the amenities of life. There were on those ships well-furnished cabins, there were separate places reserved for loading cargo, and room for carrying animals. Those ships used to carry fresh water with them in large quantity and at fixed distances there were ports from where they could get their supply of fresh water and provisions.

COMPASS AND LIGHT-HOUSE.

The speaker then proceeded to show the various Nautical instruments invented and used by Arab Navigators. In the first place they had a perfect knowledge of Astronomy and they had prepared charts of the different seas and the routes they used to cross. The Arabs were also aware of the use of a Compass. They had also light houses and Hakim Nasir Khusro in the account of his travels had clearly mentioned that one of the chief things that he observed in Alexandria when he visited that city in 445 A. H. was its Light House.

NOTHING TO LEARN FROM THE WEST.

Maulavi Suleiman then gave a long list of the works of Arab writers on Navigation and allied subjects and those writings conclusively proved that the knowledge of that subject possessed by the Arabs was so complete that they had nothing to learn from the Portuguese and other European nations who followed them on the sea and as a matter of fact the Arabs refused to accept them as their superiors in the knowledge of that subject.

SUMMING UP OF ARAB KNOWLEDGE.

Summing up his findings the learned speaker said: (1) The Arabs had a complete knowledge of Astronomy; (2) They had a knowledge of the longitude and latitude of the Earth; (3) They had a knowledge of the seas and were well conversant with the routes; (4) They were fully aware of the seasons in different lands and had also a proper knowledge of the winds that blew in different seasons; (5) They had prepared Nautical charts and in those charts they had clearly pointed the routes which Navigators used to follow in those days; (6) They had a knowledge of the different people inhabiting the different countries they had visited; (7) They had a knowledge of the solar system though for religious purposes they had to follow the lunar system.

ARAB-HINDU UNITY OF OLD

Concluding Maulavi Suleiman observed that centuries before India was invaded by Mahmud of Gazni or Shahabuddin Gori. The Arabs had settled in their large numbers on the Eastern Coast of India. Arab traders used to visit this country frequently and they always welcomed and treated with courtesy by the Hindu Rajas ruling those parts of India. To-day Indian leaders have met in Delhi to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem but it will be interesting to note that years before India heard the names of Mahmud and Shahbuddin, the Arabs and Hindus were living in perfect unity and co-operating with each other in the domain of trade and industry."

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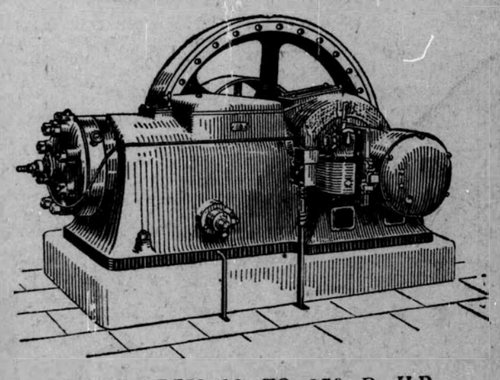

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(BY CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI.)

Since thou hast an alarum in thy breast, which tells thee thou hast a living spirit in thee, above two thousand times in an hour, dull not away thy days in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.

—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

• • •

Independence, like honour, is a rocky island without a beach

—NAPOLEON.

• • • •

A book without an index is much like a compass-box without the needle, perplexing instead of directive to the point we would reach.

—ANON.

• • • • •

Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind.

—CARLYLE.

• • •

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well-directed labour: nothing is to be obtained without it.

—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

For men use, if they have an evil tourne, to write it in marble; and whoso doth us a good tourne we will write it in duste.

—SIR THOS. MOORE.

There's plenty of boys that will come hankering and gruvelling around when you've got an apple, and beg the core off you; but when they've got one and you beg for the core, and remind them how you give them a core one time, they make a mouth at you and say thank you most to death, but there ain't a-going to be no core.

—MARK TWAIN.

The rage of persecution is of all vices the most maddening and the most dangerous, for it deludes us under the appearance of virtue.

—SOUTHEY.

Digressions, incontestably, are the sunshine,—they are the life, the soul of reading.

—STERNE.

Jealousy, at any rate, is one of the consequences of Love; you may like it, or not, at pleasure; but there it is.

—R. L. STEVENSON.

Though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve; the censure of which one, must, in your allowance, o'erweigh a whole theatre of others.

—SHAKESPEARE.

Though absolute justice is unattainable, as much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable by all those who make it their aim.

—RUSKIN.

Even if thou art the most sinful of all sinners, yet shalt thou cross over all sin by the raft of wisdom. As the burning fire reduces fuel to ashes, O Arjuna, so doth the fire of wisdom reduce all actions to ashes.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

Awake! for Morsing in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the Stone that puts the stars to Flight:
And Lo! the Hunter of the East has caught
The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light.

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

Verily there is nothing so pure in this world as wisdom; he that is perfected in Yoga finds it in the Self in due season.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

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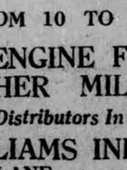

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"NEW PHASE OF THE REVOLUTION"

THE RUSSIAN FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

(This is the second of the two articles by William Henry Chamberlin describing current economic conditions in Russia).

It is doubtful whether any act of the Soviet government from the first days of its existence has been more potentially significant than its decision in 1928 to adopt a five-year plan of national development. Every phase of daily life, every economic tendency in Russia during the last two years, has been shaped by this decision. That this huge experiment in projecting for years in advance the mines and factories, the schools and houses, the power plants and motion-picture theaters, that are supposed to serve the needs of a hundred and sixty million people is of world-wide educational importance is scarcely open to question.

UNDERLYING IDEA.

It would be a great mistake to regard the Five Year Plan as a blueprint for the millennium. Anyone in Russia or abroad who imagines that at the end of the five-year period the country will miraculously cast aside all its hardships and difficulties is inviting a severe disillusionment. What is really important in the scheme is not the period of five years, which was selected more or less arbitrarily because it was considered that during this time a number of big enterprises could be completed and because Russian agriculture averages one bad year out of five, but the idea of planned exploitation and development of the national economic resources and industrial plant.

The date set for the end of the Five Year Plan has already been changed twice. First it was set for October 1, 1933. Then the slogan "The Five Year Plant in four years" was adopted, so that the date was automatically moved up to October 1, 1932. Then a change was made in reckoning the Soviet business year, which was counted from January to January instead of from October to October. So the present date for the completion of the platiletka, the Russian name for the Five Year Plan, is December 31, 1932.

A DYNAMIC AGENCY.

Now it is already clear that neither December 31, 1932, nor any other date will witness the simultaneous completion of the projects of industrial output, wage and price levels, agricultural crop yield, industrial and railroad construction, etc., worked out in such exhaustive detail in the three volumes which contain the text of the original Five Year Plan. Some things have developed more rapidly, others more slowly, than the computations of 1928 anticipated.

For instance, it is very probable that the output of oil in 1931 will reach or exceed the figure of twenty-two million tons prescribed for 1933 by the first draft of the platiletka. On the other hand, the Soviet wage earners will be very fortunate if by the end of 1932 they regain the standards of real wages and salaries which prevailed in 1927, even though money wages may have substantially increased. The widespread introduction of a rather meager rationing system has confounded all the glowing promise of the Five Year Plan about a steady increase in the material wellbeing of the toilers, expressed in a simultaneous increase of wages and reduction of prices.

About the only proposition that observers of all schools of thought and sympathy in the Soviet Union to-day might agree to accept is that the Five Year Plan has proved a dynamic agency for changing rapidly the conditions of life in the Soviet Union. Whether the change is for the better or for the worse depends largely upon what standards one employs for judgment.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

In drawing up a balance sheet of the Five Year Plan, based on the experience of the last two years, I should be inclined to list the main favorable items, from the Soviet standpoint, in the following order of relative importance:

(1) Extention of the planted acreage and harvesting of improved crops of grain, cotton, sugar beets and other crops, mainly as a result of the widespread introduction of state and collective farming, combined with the mechanization of agriculture.

(2) Exceeding in most branches of industry the high figures of quantity output and new construction prescribed by the original Five Year Plan.

(3) The elimination of non-political unemployment.

On the other side of the balance sheet one would list, in the same way the following negative results:

(1) Sharp deterioration of the general standard of living, especially in the field of food supply.

(2) Weakening of agriculture through the heavy decline in livestock.

(3) Failure in industry to achieve qualitative improvements corresponding with the quantitative gains.

I placed the improved harvest yield, reflected in the resumption of extensive grain exports for the first time in four years, first on the favorable side of the balance sheet, because agriculture represented the hardest nut to be cracked before the system of planned economic life could go into full effect. Obviously it was of little avail to make plans for industrial development and export if such an important source of food and raw material as agriculture remained outside the sphere of calculation. And it was difficult, if not impossible, to devise any system that would effectively determine in advance the output of twenty-six million independent small peasant producers. The difficulty was enhanced because the Soviet government lacked the most obvious and effective stimulus to increased output on the part of the peasants: an adequate supply of manufactured goods.

SOCIALIZING AGRICULTURE.

Under these circumstances it was inevitable that, side by side with the execution of the Five Year Plan, a scheme should proceed for the reorganization of agriculture on a socialist basis. This scheme went into operation in rather piecemeal fashion, with several jerks and swerves. One may summarize the main results up to date briefly.

The 4 or 5 per cent of the Russian peasants who had reached something comparable with the status of the average western European peasant, the so-called kulaks, have been smashed with a ruthlessness which might be attributed with equal plausibility to Russia's traditional Asiatic indifference to individual suffering or to the revolutionary fanaticism that inspired the drive for the socialization of agriculture. In regions where collective farming included a large proportion of peasant households, the property of the kulaks was confiscated and transferred to the collective farms and they, sometimes with and sometimes without their families, were banished to concentration camps and places of remote exile, or driven out to unused land to make a living, if they could, with the few wretched animals and implements that were left to them.

This economic destruction of the most successful individual peasants was not the sole, although from talks with peasants I am inclined to regard it as the decisive, factor in convincing large masses of the poor and middle-class peasantry that no development was possible along the line of private ownership. The elimination of these best farmers inflicted heavy losses on Russian agriculture; and these losses would have been nothing short of catastrophic if a constructive movement had not accompanied it in the shape of the organization of more than 20 per cent of the peasant homesteads in so-called collective farms, and the simultaneous creation of a rapidly increasing network of huge state farms, equipped with tractors, combines and other large agricultural machines and averaging two hundred thousands acres each in size.

SUCCESS OF AGRARIAN POLICY.

The collective farms were also served by tractors so far as the government was able to supply them. Moreover, they possessed the further advantage over the typical small peasant homestead of having at their disposal the combined resources of their members in working animals and machinery and of holding all their land in one convenient piece (the usual Russian small peasant holding is divided into tiny separate strips). The state farms, too, demonstrated their productive possibilities during the last year. Despite the fact that the kulaks were almost completely eliminated as a productive force, despite the fact that many individual peasants, discouraged and confused by the changes around them, did not increase their planted acreage, or curtailed it, the increased amount of land ploughed up in the state and collective farms gave the country as a whole a 9-percent increase in planted acreage; and favorable weather conditions, which made possible a good crop, intensified the effectiveness of this gain. Curiously enough, American tractors, largely produced by the most individualist of capitalists, Henry Ford, furnished the heavy artillery that made it possible for the Soviet government to break the passive resistence of the more well-to-do Russian peasants, hitherto expressed in curtailment of the sown area. This made it possible to carry out to a considerable degree the socialist reorganization of agriculture which proved quite impracticable in the first years of the Revolution.

Under the new system, a group which may include scores, hundreds or even thousands of peasant families, pool their land holdings, working animals and machinery, and farm the land together, dividing the proceeds of their labor according to the amount and quality of labour performed. Peasants in the collective farms, as a general rule, retain personal possession of homes, gardens, chickens and smaller farm animals.

It would be premature to say that Russia has solved its agrarian problem; but at least the first difficult turn in agriculture has been successfully rounded and the predictions of famine and consequent political and economic collapse have not been verified.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT.

The other items on the credit side of the balance sheet may be discussed more briefly. The growth of general industrial output by about 25 per cent during the year which ended on October 1, 1930, reflects a strengthening of the country's productive capacity, even though no immediate effects in relieving the sortage of commodities are visible. This partly because the Plan aims at first developing the basic industries, such as coal and metal, which do not satisfy direct consumption needs, partly because the rising demands of some branches of industry quickly eat up the increased output of others.

The virtual abolition of unemployment (except among those classes which are designedly barred from state unemployment for political reasons) creates a contrast to the present situation in England, America and Germany which Communist orators are glad to emphasize. It is perhaps a little too soon, however, to be sure that the Soviet economic system has discovered a permanent cure for unemployment. Up to about a year ago unemployment in Russia was chronic and fairly heavy. Capitalist countries have also been known to reduce unemployment to very small proportions under two conditions, both of which exist in Russia. These are an intensive building boom and an inflation of the currency which, while it operates to lower the standard of living of the wage earners, makes it easy to finance new building and hence spread employment over a wider layer of the population. The Soviet achievement of "abolishing unemployment" must stand a test of some years before it can be considered definite and permanent.

THE RED SIDE OF THE LEDGER.

The most serious item on the negative side of the balance sheet is the severe deterioration of the standard of living during the last two years. This is reflected not in a decline of mon y wages, but in the vanishing or diminution of the foodstuffs and manufactured goods which in most countries money can easily buy. Rationing of food was unknown in Russia during the early years of the New Economic Policy. Beginning with 1928, it has extended to a wider and wider circle of articles, until to-day it includes almost all the important articles of diet.

While the bread ration is adequate in the towns, consisting of two pounds a day for manual workers and one pound for other persons, butter, eggs and milk are either completely lacking or are sold in absurdly inadequate quantities (a quarter of a pound of butter or five eggs a month, for instance). Side by side with the rationed sale of food in state and co-operative stores there exists a small private market; but prices there are so fantastically high that workers and employees cannot rely on it to relieve to any considerable extent the deficiencies of the rationed supply. The shortage has gradually crept from one thing to another until it includes such comparative luxuries as chocolate, candies, cigarettes and wines.

SHORTAGE OF SUPPLY.

The supply of manufactured goods is also far behind demand, and the police sometimes have to be called out to maintain order when shoes or textile goods are suddenly placed on sale. It would seem that the Five Year Plan, while concentrating on steel ingots, kilowatts of electric power and similar things, has rather overlooked the necessity for supplying the population with such humble but necessary things as locks, nails, brooms and soap. The last-named shortage is really quite serious from the standpoint of health and hygiene.

There are several explanations for the food shortage in a naturally rich agricultural country like the Soviet Union. One important contributory cause is the terrific destructin of livestock by the peasants; during the last year it has been estimated that the country lost almost half its pigs, almost a third of its sheep and almost a quarter of its cows. This was partly the despairing revenge of the "liquidated" kulaks; it was partly the reaction of the peasant masses to mistakes and excesses which were committed in the process of forcing collectivization. Exportation of food products to realize foreign currency and thereby obtain the where withal to pay for foreign machinery and equipment is another factor in the situation; and the effects of defective transport and distribution must also be taken into account.

THE RUSSIAN AGE OF STEEL.

However carefully one may weigh the plus and minus elements in the Five Year Plan, it is difficult to be certain whether one's final computation is correct Much depends upon the essentially incalculable element of cumulative strain which the depri-imposed upon the population. If the traditional Russian quality of endurance makes it possible to absorb this strain without drastic injury to the national health, morale and working efficiency, one will be inclined to grant at least a slight balance in favour of the Five Year Plan, if only because the combination of mechanization with collectividation suggests at least the beginning of the solution of a formidably double-barreled problem; that of the non-socialist peasant and of agricultural production.

The Five Year Plan has ushered in a new phase of the Revolution. Life has become harder, bleaker, more intense, more fanatical. The easygoing years of the New Economic Policy are gone. Many things in contemporary Russia which may seem puzzling and unrelated to an outsider are understandable on the basis of a tremendous effort to integrate the whole national life in terms of a passionate struggle to realise the dream of socialist industrialization which is symbolized by the Five Year Plan. Among such things one may note the growing insistence upon "class" rather than esthetic standards in literature and drama; the drive against religion (platiletka is a pealous god that will brook no rival); the fierce hunt for economic traitors, or saboteurs.

The epoch of the Five Year Plan is inspiring or terrible, or both, according to the location of one's sympathies. It is an age of steel, an age in which Peter the Great the ruthless innovator among Russia's Tsars, might have reveled.—The "New Republic".

The Children !

Parents cannot evade responsibility.

If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

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"Bombay Chronicle"
Special
Congress Number

The Special Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" will contain 72 pages, in addition to a news supplement of 16 pages. There will be 20 pages of ILLUSTRATIONS on ART PAPER, mostly relating to the NATIONAL MOVEMENT and an attractive cover page.

Articles on a variety of subjects by persons entitled to speak with authority on them will form a feature of this Number. No pains are being spared to make the production as attractive and as comprehensive a history of the movement as possible.

In order that the number may reach every single English-knowing man and woman in the country,

The price has been fixed only at 4 ANNAS per copy

(postage extra)

as against the 8 annas for which this number used to be sold in the past.

The price per copy for foreign countries will be 6d. (postage extra).

Special arrangement will be made for the sale of the number at the Congress Nagar at Karachi.

As there is a huge rush of advertisements, considerations of space impel the management to disappoint a large number of intending advertisers.

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If they compliment your perfume, it has only half succeeded! Change to "4711" Tosca and they will compliment you. For a perfume should be unobtrusive — should subtly accentuate your own charm. "4711" Tosca does just that and so enjoys an increasing vogue among really smart women.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public reception to Scouter Davar and Gustav Satavjanik C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., Chief Justice Beaumont presiding.

The Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, Annual Meeting of the General Committee, H. E. the Governor presiding, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Ramnavami: Hindu Holiday, (Bank closed).

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails, at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m.—Sunderabai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Valgoma" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

B. D. A.

Under the auspices of B. D. A. Mr. N. Harvey of R. I. M. will deliver a lecture on "Electro-Plating" to-day (Tuesday), in the B. E. S. T. Conference Room. The B. E. S. T. Employees and members of B. D. A. are to meet in our Conference Room at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

CONFERENCE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS.

An Extraordinary Conference of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held in Bombay on Sunday (5th April), (exact time and place will be notified later on) to consider the following questions:—

(1) Recognition of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

(2) Reinstatement of the G. I. P. strikers.

(3) Proposed retrenchment and reduction on Railways.

(4) Unity in Trade Union Congress Movement.

(5) Attitude of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union towards the Round Table Conference and proper representation of Indian workers there at.

(6) Release of Meerut prisoners.

(7) Policy of paper "Railwayman".

(8) Any other question allowed by the President.

Comrade R. S. Ruiker, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, will preside.

Special Congress Steamer

—:o:—

The Congress Special Steamer "Dayavati" leaves Bombay to-day, (Tuesday), the 24th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) sharp from Princess Dock, Sea Wharf, K. L. M Passengers must be on board before 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) The morning meal will be served on board the ship.

L

Look out for O To-morrow !

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IN HONOUR OF GLOBE CYCLISTS

—:o:—

To-day's Meeting At G. J. Hall

A public meeting will be held at 6 p. m. (Tuesday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the chairmanship of Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, when presentations of a purse, medals, etc., will be made by Lady Beaumont to the famous cyclists, Mr. Fram. J. Davar and his Austrian companion. Well-known speakers belonging to various communities will address the meeting, and the cyclists will recount their experiences. Tickets of admission are on sale, the top-gallery being available to the public free of charge.

SRI RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

Dr. Deshmukh To Preside

In connection with the ninety sixth birthday anniversary of Bhagwan Sri Ramkrishna, a public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Hall on Wednesday at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Ex-Mayor of Bombay will preside. Messrs. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, J. K. Mehta and others will address. Distinguished musicians of Bengal and South-India, will entertain the audience.

The celebrations take place at the Ashram on Sunday, the 29th instant whole day as per programme.

INDIAN COMMERCE AT NEXT R. T. C.

—:o:—

Merchants Chambers' Wire To Viceroy

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber addressed on the 20th March, the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

In view of the arrangement arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, the Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber are of opinion that Indian Commerce should be represented at the Federal Structure Committee meeting to be held in London and also at the next Round Table Conference and that its representatives, who should not be less than six, should be nominated by Government in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce."

REDUCTION OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

—:o:—

Personnal Of Retrenchment Committee

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In pursuance of an announcement recently made in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay have appointed a Retrenchment Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to enquire into the possibility of reducing provincial expenditure. Official Members:—Honourable Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, Kt. (Chairman) and Mr. G. Wiles, Non-official Members:—Sir J. Humphrey, O. B. E., Khan Bahadur Allahabaksh Haji Mahomed Umar, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, and Mr. B. S. Kamat. Mr. G. B. Phanse, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Committee.

FINLAY MILLS.

—:o:—

Congress Ban Lifted.

It is understood that the Agents of the Finlay Mills having agreed not to import foreign cloth, the Congress ban on the mills is lifted.

H. D. RAJAH.

—:o:—

Government Reply.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just received a letter from Mr. H. D. Rajah's elder brother which runs as follows:—

"Inspite of all our best efforts to secure the release of Mr. H. D. Rajah as per Gandhi-Irwin agreement the Home Department informs me that the Government is not prepared to release Mr. Rajah as they consider his speeches to be objectionable and tending to incite Violence."

From the above it will be clearly seen that the Government cares two brass farthings for public opinion.—Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

BEWARE!

Some unscrupulous people are collecting funds on behalf of Desh Sevika Sangh on the pretext of expenses to be incurred by Desh Sevikas going to Karachi Congress. We have to emphatically inform the public that we have neither asked nor authorised anybody to collect such funds at present. Official receipts of Desh Sevika Sangh (started by Rashtriya Stri Sabha) endorsed either by the (lady) Chairman or the Secretary are always issued to the donor.

BHAGAT SINGH & COMRADES ZINDABAD !

Bombay Citizens Warning To Govt.

"Save Bhagat Singh from the hangman's noose!", "Who lives if Bhagat Singh dies?", "No peace till Bhagat Singh is saved"—these were the slogans which were raised by thousands of men and women who joined in the impressive demonstration arranged in Bombay on Monday evening as a protest against the impending execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades. A huge procession started from the Azad Maidan shortly after 5 p.m. and marched through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road and reached Chowpatty after over an hour's march.

The processionists carried a photograph of Bhagat Singh profusely garlanded through the streets. At several places men and women offered floral tributes to the image of Bhagat Singh, Sardar Jamiat Singh, Sjt. Abid ali, and Sjt. Meishri led the procession. A large number of women also participated in the demonstration.

RE-START CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

The procession terminated in a mammoth public meeting held on the Chowpatty Sands where a resolution "warning the Government against the contemplated execution of Bhagat Singh" and in the event of the warning being disregarded recommending the Karachi Congress to re-start the civil disobedience movement was unanimously passed.

NATION-WIDE SYMPATHY.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman who presided over the meeting declared that if Bhagat Singh was hanged the country will never forget the wrong. Only the previous day they had met to remind Government that under the terms of the Delhi truce they were obliged to release all political prisoners. To-day they had met to demand from Government that the lives of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev may be spared. The whole country was anxious to save them from the gallows.

The speaker assured the audience that Bhagat Singh himself was least concerned about his life. In a letter he addressed to the Viceroy, Bhagat Singh had made it clear that he did not wish to pray for mercy. He was prepared to lay down his life cheerfully. All that he said was that he was not a murderer or a criminal but the leaders of the youths. And being a brave man he would rather prefer to be shot dead than being hanged like an ordinary criminal.

WHAT MAHATMA EXPECTED.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that although the question of Bhagat Singh and his comrades was not covered by the Delhi pact, Government must quash their sentence purely in the interests of justice and fairplay. After the Delhi pact was signed the whole country was expecting that Bhagat Singh would be spared to them. Mahatma Gandhi assured the people that if they carried out faithfully the terms of the truce not only would all the political prisoners be released including the Meerut prisoners but Bhagat Singh and his Comrades would also be saved. The country had honoured the truce terms in the spirit as well as in the letter of it. other hand his subordinates were but the Government on the other hand had committed "disgraceful breaches of the truce terms."

On the one hand the Viceroy was asking Gandhiji to let bygones be by-gones while on the othe hand his subordinates were preparing to execute Bhagat Singh on the same day when the President of the Karachi Congress was to be taken to the Congress Pandal in a grand procession. Mr. Nariman warned Government that if they carried out the execution of Bhagat Singh it will arouse bitterest feelings and influence the decisions to be taken at the Karachi Congress. He said it was a recognised principle in war that when a truce was signed all the prisoners must be released and cited the example of Ireland." If Bhagat Singh is hanged, India will never forget the wrong" he concluded.

Mr. Abid Ali, the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who next addressed the gathering said that it would be impossible for the Congress to sit silent if the Government disregarded the voice of the whole country and executed Bhagat Singh and his comrades. He asked Government to remember that although Congress had suspended its fight, the people had not given up the war-mentality and they would resume it if their voice was not heard.

BOMBAY'S WARNING.

He then moved the resolution which was as follows:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay has heard with consternation the press reports about the contemplated execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru Sukhdev and warns British imperialism of the grave consequences of this action. In the event of this warning being disregarded this meeting requests the Indian National Congress to re-start the Civil Disobedience movement forthwith."

Mr. Rajan of Madras in supporting the resolution paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of the Lahore heroes who had been condemned to death.

BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES ZINDABAD

Pandit Harihar Sharma the next speaker asked the audience not to remain content by voting in favour of the resolution They should remember that if the Government turned down their request the struggle was likely to be revived and he expected every one of them to be prepared for the next struggle.

Mrs. Laxmibai Bhende also addressed the gathering. The meeting terminated amidst cries of "Bhagat Singh and comrades Zindabad."

After the meeting when the crowds were returning they shouted "Boycott British Goods" while crossing the Sandhurst Bridge. Evidently this provoked a Sergeant on duty who used his stick on some of the people.

The crowds however shouted all the more for it, but in the meantime Mr. Nariman and other Congress workers arrived on the scene and the people were persuaded to go their way.

BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES HANGED AT LAST

(Continued from Page 1).

soners were illegally detained by the Government.

Rai Bahadur Badridas, Defence Counsel said that he wanted to argue the Habeas Corpus petition first because in case that decision was in his favour the petition for leave to apply to the Privy Council would go "ipso facto."

Mr. S. L. Sale, Legal Rememberancer on behalf of the Government brought to the notice of His Lordship the fact that he had instructions from the Local Government to see that these petitions were disposed of to-day. His Lordship kept the petition regarding leave for appeal to the Privy Council pending and ordered the transfer of the application under Habeas Corpus Act to some other Judge.—A. P.

SAVE BHAGAT SINGH.

—:o:—

Young Patriots' League's Demand.

Mr. R. D. Baliwala President of the Young Patriots' League has issued the following statement:—

"The decision of the Government to hang Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades has given a rude shock to the country. This is a clear proof to show that the protessed desire of the Government to see India a free country is not at all sincere. The attitude of the Government after the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement has also amply justified the opposition of the Youths to any sort of compromise with British Imperialism.

Unless and until all the political prisoners including Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades are released there will be no peace in the country. They have fought for the Country and the country will stand by them.

STOP PRESS

RE-EXPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH. QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

In the House of Commons answering a string of questions on the subject of Indian boycott of British goods, Mr. Benn gave particulars of scheme arranged by Mr. Gandhi and Bombay mill-owners for the re-export of foreign cloth imported before 1st June 1930. He said that that he had asked Government of India for full appreciation of situation regarding boycott which he promised to communicate to House immediately he received it. Sir William Brass asked, in view of very grave condition of Lancashire trade, whether Mr. Gandhi had power to enforce lifting of boycott in accordance with his agreement with the Viceroy. Mr. Benn counselled patience in order to see how trade progressed and said signs at present were not unfavourable.

Answering further supplementary questions Mr. Benn was of opinion that re-export proposal was not, in perspective, as serious as it seemed. He said that while members were giving their attention to legitimate grievances they were overlooking perceptible improvement which was occurring. Mr. Benn promised to inquire whether re-export proposal applied to Japanese and other foreign cloth.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Mr. Shaukat Ali in a telephonic message to the Associated Press says: At a Muslim meeting held at Dr. Ansari's House on Saturday last no agreement was reached on the question of Joint Electorates.—A. P.

JAILED FOR TWO YEARS.

—:o:—

Hindu Convicted Of Cutting Nose Of Brother's Wife.

The Additional Court of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court sat on Monday on the first floor, when Mannu Bandu, a Hindu (caste Mang) of 50, who was charged under section 307 I. P. C. for an attempt of murder, and was committed to sessions by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, on March 5, was convicted and sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 326 I. P. C. for cutting the nose and thereby causing a permanent disfigurement of the face of one Sonibai Umaji, complainant, and his brother's widow, on December 2, 1930 at about 10 a.m. on the marshy land near Tulsi Pipe Road at Matunga, by the Hon. Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee, the Jury's unanimous verdict being guilty of causing grievous hurt.

The complainant, after her husband's death went to reside with her husband's brother with her two sons, she being in an advanced stage of pregnancy. After staying there for about three months, she, being disgusted with the treatment of the accused, went to her original residence at Saitan Chawki. On December 2, 1930, the complainant was persuaded to go to Santa Cruz by her husband's brother. They got down at Matunga station and after they went some distance towards Mahim, she was assaulted by the accused who sat on her breast and cut her nose with a knife besides inflicting other small injuries on the throat. She was taken to the hospital, where she was under treatment for about 22 days, the cut on her nose having caused a permanent disfigurement of her face.

After hearing the prosecution evidence the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of grievous hurt, and not an attempt to cause death.

His Lordship accepted the Jury's unanimous verdict and sentenced the accused as above.

The accused, who was undefended, did not give proper replies to the questions put to him in the Court as he was deaf.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Seamen's Demands

The inaugural meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was held at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Sunday last, to commemorate the amalgamation of the Indian Seamen's Union and Bombay Seamen's Union, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C., J. P. presiding.

SEAMEN'S DEMANDS.

Messrs. S. B. de Silva, (In English) Mohammed Ebrahim Serang, (in Hindustani) B. M. Diniz and A. P. D'sa, (in Konkanim) and Mr. Syed Munawar M. L. C. (in English) made speeches expressing warm felicitations at the amalgamation which they said was fraught with immense potentialities for asserting Seamen's legitimate demands in respect of recruitment and better conditions of life and service as well as for providing sickness, unemployment and death benefits and other amenities of life to the Seamen community as a whole. They also laid stress on the fact that the solidarity thus achieved would, in fullness of time, be acknowledged by shipowners and accelerate the passage of necessary legislation for cognisance of Seamen's demands by Government.

Resolutions appreciating the meritorious services of the negotiations to the settlement, adopting the draft constitution and confirming the election of the office bearers and the members of the Executive Council of the Union, and referring the question of housing the Union to the decision of the said Executive Council, were moved from the chair and unanimously carried.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

Bhusawal Defeats Nasik

The European Institute of Bhusawal defeated Nasik United Services in the Tournament Proper by 4 goals to nil The railwaymen dominated play, and Loveday and Khan scored in quick succession. Nasik had a few opportunities in the second half, but fambled in the shooting area. Towards the close Bhusawal had a firm grip on the game, and added two more goals through Loveday and Joseph.

The teams were:—

NASIK UNITED SERVICES.

Hildreth; Thomas and Brady; Griffin; Lobo and Pardeshi; Corby; Kopikal; Samuel; L. Bessent and T. Bassent.

BHUSAWAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE.

Winn; Graham and Gotting; Gallagher Smithers and Branch; D'Souza; Rodricks Loveday; Khan; and A. Joseph.

UMPIRES: Messrs. C. D'Souza and Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 p.m. Brijraj Young Men (Kirkee) vs. Bandra Athletic Association.

ROBBERY ABETMENT AND CULPABLE HOMICIDE

—:o:—

Muslim Gets 6 Years

A sentence of six years was passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Abdul Rahiman Abdulla alias Madrasi, a Mahomedan of 22, who stood charged for committing murder of Mohangi Faka, a pujari, and robbing Saviaram Raghoji of a golden watch and some cash on 17th August 1930 after midnight on Frere Road being committed to sessions by the Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court on March 6.

The Special Jury returned a unanimous verdict regarding robbery and abetment thereof, but the gentlemen of the Jury were divided (7:2) on the charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

His Lordship accepted the majority verdict and sentenced the accused as above.

The accused who disappeared and was only arrested in December, could not be tried along with three others responsible for the robbery, who were tried at the Criminal Sessions last year and were convicted.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Jhabwala represented the Crown, while Mr. Hindaday appeared for the defence.

FROM WORDS TO STABBING

—:o:—

Accused Convicted

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee sentenced Rukma Daji, who was charged under section 307 I.P.C. for stabbing a Parsi named Framroz Ardeshir Khambatta (complainant) with a dagger (Kirpan) on December 23, 1930 and under section 19(f) of the Arms Act for possessing it without a license, to one year's R. I. under sections 326 I.P.C. and 511 I.P.C. for causing grievous hurt and two months on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE STORY.

The complainant was going with his friends to the Capitol Cinema on the previous night of the incident, when the accused with his kept mistress met them on the road. The complainant passed some remarks to which the accused took objection, and as a consequence they exchanged some words. The next day when the complainant had gone to the Irani Restaurant for tea at Dadar, which he frequently visited, the accused went there and an altercation took place regarding the affair of the previous night. The complainant alleged that the accused stabbed him on the left chest with a dagger, and dropped the dagger down on the road. The police came on the scene and arrested the accused. The complainant was treated in the hospital for about a week.

In all ten witnesses were examined by the prosecution. The accused, who was undefended, put in his kept mistress as the only defence witness. In his statement, the accused denied all the charges levelled against him.

The Common Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt, which His Lordship accepted and sentenced the accused as above.

Mr. D. B. Binning represented the Crown while the accused was undefended.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE POSTPONED

—:o:—

Special Jury Empanelled

Two applications were made on Monday in the Lamington Road Shooting case, which was to come up for hearing on Wednesday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee in the additional court of the Criminal Sessions at the Bombay High Court.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, representing the Crown, made an application that the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting case be tried with a special jury. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Counsel for the defence, opposed the application on the ground that the common jury would be able to follow Marathi, in which many documents in the case were written.

His Lordship ordered that a Special Jury may be empanelled.

Another application was made by Mr. Chagla on behalf of the accused that the case be postponed to Monday, instead of taking it up on Wednesday as there was very little time, the translations of the Marathi documents being not ready.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar opposed.

His Lordship granted the application and fixed the case for Monday, the 30th.

New Delhi.—The Governor-General has nominated Maulvi Muhamed Yakub, Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. Ramsay Scott to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts.—A. P.

LOUD EXPLOSION IN CORPORATION HALL !

—:o:—

Central Station Arrangements Criticised

The proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon were very much enlivened by the report of a loud explosion which threw the house into confusion for a few minutes. A photographer was taking a flashlight photo of the Corporation in session, on the eve of the retirement of the President, Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee, when the flashlight powder exploded with a loud noise. The hall was immediately filled with smoke and the marble busts in the hall of different mediocurs were blackened by suit. An assistant of the cameraman injured his finger by the explosion and had to be taken to the hospital.

THAT CENTRAL STATION.

When deliberations were resumed Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved a proposition that the third and inter class passengers at the Central station of B. B. and C. I. Rly. were put to much inconvenience owing to the distance between the waiting room and platforms and that an overbridge should be constructed, that the Advisory Board be asked to take up the matter.

The mover said that till recently the city passengers could board mail and passenger trains from several of the local stations such as Colaba, Charni Road, Grant Road, etc. But after the Bombay Central had been built at a cost of more than 1½ crores the travelling public were compelled to go to the Bombay Central which provided good arrangements for the first and second class passengers but badly neglected the third class passengers. The latter had to cross a long overbridge to reach the platforms.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said that the Passengers Traffic and Relief Association had already taken up this matter with the railway authorities and suggested that the matter be referred to a small Committee of the Corporation which should open negotiations with the railway authorites and submit its report.

The amendment of Mr. Meyer Nissim was put to vote and carried.

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY.

Dr. Mehisuri then moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that the Indian match wood imported into the city for being conveyed to match factories should be exempted from the payment of town duties, as has been done in the case of as pen wood under Corporation's resolution dated 9th December.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconding the resolution said that the measure would give some sort of relief to the Indian match concerns against foreign competition.

The resolution was passed.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, Mar. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	11.20
To-day's Opening Rate	11.30
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	11.08
Difference	—.18

Broach A. P. May Rs. 204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	5.96
To-day's Opening Rate	6.00
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.95
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 23.

Silver Ready	13 9 0
Difference	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	13 9 0
Difference	Unchanged.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Chaitra	30 0 0
Vaisak	44 7 0

(With duty).

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Fort, Bombay.

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Calicut Agents:
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1931.

SAFEGUARDS AND GUARANTEES.

—:o:—

The country will be called upon to deal with the very important question of 'Safeguards' and 'Guarantees' at an early date and it is well that the Nation should make up its mind as to what they actually mean and in what shape or form "guarantees" are to be accepted in national interests. India cannot possibly be led into accepting a formula by which its rights to legislate with a view to protect its own national industries such as banking, shipping, insurance, textile and general manufacture, mining, etc., is in any way hampered. No doubt, all freedom as far as is consonant with our national well-being should be given to all other nationals whose laws do not place any serious obstacles in the way of exercise of the same rights to our nationals who happen to be settled within their territories, but that idea must naturally carry with it its legitimate limitations.

BANKING.

In the articles which Principal Davar recently contributed to our columns on "Indian Banking" he has shown clearly the need for special legislation restricting the activities of foreign and non-Indian banks whose unequal competition is the principal obstacle in the way of expansion and legitimate development of Indian banks, so much so that we have not a single bank doing exchange business of any importance and in deposit banking also Indian banks have to accept a subordinate position. The position is scandalous. The case of India requires special legislative powers. There is no country in the world where a monopoly in exchange banking or the dominant control of local banking is in hands of outsiders as is the case here. All other nations have so regulated their internal legislation as to make such unequal competition by outside agencies impossible. Most nations have given powers to Ministers in charge of the department concerned which enable them to effectively interfere wherever necessary. The Central Banking Committee which is now drafting its report will, we trust, bear this position in mind and recommend proper measures with a view to protect Indian banking against foreign and non-Indian competition and at the same time help it to expand and rise to its natural height. There should be no half-measures. We expect India's representatives, particularly those who represent India's economic interests as nominees of the Federated Chambers of Commerce to do their duty in this matter by boldly recommending such measures as to them appear necessary in the country's interests. In doing so we hope they will look at the question from purely Indian standpoint, and not permit their better judgment to be clouded by plausible arguments. To us restrictions on the activities of non-Indian banks, through curtailment of their power of taking fixed deposits, backed up by legislation introduced with a view to encourage exchange business through Indian hands by Indian commercial and Joint Stock Banks appear to be radical remedies which the nation should secure at an early date.

SHIPPING.

There is one other old inequity from which the country has been suffering for a large number of years, viz., the great impediment to the expansion of Indian Mercantile Marine through the competition of outsiders and lack of powers to secure effective controlling legislation. It requires very little imagination to be convinced that Indian mercantile shipping has no chance whatever against the competition of foreign and British shipping interests unless local legislation not only protects it against a most unjust rate-war but also concedes certain special privileges and preferential rights in connection with coastal shipping. The preservation of coastal trading for a country's nationals is an elementary right claimed and conceded to all nations, which unfortunately under the present constitution has been denied to us. It is the duty of our national leaders at the next Round Table Conference to see that under the cloak of guarantees India may not be tied down to any compromise which deprives it of the freedom effectively to legislate on questions this character.

ALARMING FEATURE.

Of late we have had many indications as to how foreigners besides Britishers, are trying to obtain control over many of our key industries of great national importance. An American Syndicate, only a short time ago, obtained control through a partnership arrangement with a local managing agency firm in connection with electric supply companies and paid a very high price for it. Syndicates are also rumoured to have been formed under foreign support to buy in as many electric power concessions in India as possible. Considering that electricity as a motive power for driving and working of Indian mills and factories is an industrial force of vital importance, the control of generating this power by foreigners is to say the least an alarming feature. There are rumours also of Lancashire's intention to invade this country with a view to plant cotton mills locally and deprive Indians of the fruits of the successful swadeshi movement. Many of our staple industries in other branches also are at present under the control of outside capitalists and management.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Indians are denied the freedom even to manage the railways of their country. Many important railway lines are still managed by outside agencies and companies floated outside India. These railways have not shown much anxiety to assist the development of local industries by providing special facilities and cheap transport for infant industries, as railways in other countries have always done. To them their own profits are of paramount importance. Complaints are common that facilities for imported goods are greater than those produced in India. This is inevitable as long as the control of these railways remains in non-Indian hands. The country will have to consider soon under the new constitution what steps should be taken to acquire these important means of transport for the nation and bring them effectively under Indian control.

Are Indians going to permit this state of affairs to continue with folded hands? India under "Dominion Government" must have the right to prevent this unjust foreign exploitation which has impoverished the land. We must be altogether free to adopt such measures as our country's economic well-being calls for. It is therefore necessary for the Indian leaders to see that the "guarantees" which India is asked to agree to in connection with the new constitution are not so many subterfuges introduced with the object of practically depriving Indians of the right to protect and assist indigenous industries with a view to developing them to their full strength.

THE TRAGEDY

—:o:—

The execution of Bhagat Singh and his associates in spite of the overwhelming public demand that their sentences should be commuted to transportation will be a hindrance to Gandhiji's patient efforts for peace. Particularly at the present juncture when with the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement all possible efforts in the cause of reconciliation should have been steadily pursued, Lord Irwin in refusing to exercise his prerogative of clemency in the case of these three men indicated that he was still in the grip of the old autocratic spirit of rule that the bureaucracy loves to exhibit. It was a mistake not to take a wider and political view of this matter, a mistake on the Viceroy's part which will be long remembered by Indians.

INDIANISE W. I. T. C.

—:o:—

We have been receiving a number of letters protesting against the way in which Indian interests are being ignored by the Western India Turf Club, the major portion of the finances of which come from Indians. And now that the Bombay season has closed, we would like to draw the particular attention of the Stewards to one or two glaring instances of injustice. Indians have little or no voice in the administration of its funds. The rules are such that they cannot. This is obviously a scandal that must be removed immediately. Enormous amounts, secondly, are given away in the shape of stake money for English horses, while sums allotted to Arabs and country-breds are comparatively negligible. What is the justification for this? Why should big events like the Western India Stakes and the Atlantic Stakes be allowed to continue at the sacrifice of what should really be encouraged?

The gravest scandal of all is the fact that at present all the officials of W. I. T. C. are European, mostly retired military officials. How is it that the Club has become a close preserve for non-Indians, however estimable they otherwise may be? Why are Indians excluded from posts that they can fill with as much credit as any non-Indian? We ask this question because the myth of inefficiency was exploded long ago as a plausible excuse—and let the W. I. T. C. officials not forget the gentle snub administered the other day by Mr. Justice Madgaonkar to all critics of Indians. The plea of inefficiency will not do now. We suggest to the Club authorities that they must seriously embark on a policy of immediate and very substantial Indianisation. For, besides being economically desirable, this is a moral obligation which they owe to this country and to Indians who constitute the 'raison-d'etre' of the Club.

TRIFLES.

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"The Government of India is a great machine" says the Viceroy. No wonder then that Indian leaders insist on spring cleaning and seasonal overhauling!

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Douglas Fairbanks has gone to Cooch Behar and his programme includes "excursion in Reserve forests". Let the authorities keep an eye on this "Robin Hood" lest it will lead to a recrudescence of forest satyagraha!

• • • • •

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company have offered to place their fleet at the disposal of the Congress for the re-export of foreign cloth from India. Bad pill for Lord Inchcape and confreres!

• • • • •

Mr. M. K. Acharya is once again coming upto form. This Knight-errant who carried on a lonely crusade against the Sarda Bill was presented with a "pair of bangles" for his sturdy championship of "girl-wives". When Sir John Simon visited the Assembly, Mr. Acharya very nearly captivated him by his oration on Hindu orthodoxy and the advantages of pre-puberty marriage. Then there was the talk of his leading a Deputation to the Secretary of State to lay before him the case against Sarda Act, though nothing came out of it.

• • • • •

The impending proposal for a Second Round Table Conference sees Mr. Acharya emerging as a protagonist of Hindu orthodoxy. He says that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers will not be able to deliver the goods for all Hindus. I assure Mr. M. K. Acharya that his name is already on the waiting list for the new wards of the R. T. C.

• • • • •

The turnstile gate at Church Gate is the target of much criticism. I had the first taste of it yesterday. With due deference to the Railway authorities, I do not want to be "ironed" at my risk and at the company's expense.

With the prospects of increase in local fares, this is a double handicap on suburban residents. The rationing of gate-crashers at busy office hours will lead to victimisation and unemployment of the clerical community. In these days of trade depression, the "Burra Sahibs" are only waiting for an excuse to give the "sack". In their efforts to do away with a few "Checkers" let not the railway authorities kill the "golden goose".

• • •

Opposing the cut motion of Mr Chintamani against expenditure on temporary courts for the trial of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, the Nawab of Chattari said that "the Government of India, like any other complainant, was entitled to justice free of cost." But may I ask the Home Member, of the U. P. Government whether "any other complainant" has the right to dictate the venue of a trial?

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Sir Michael O'Dwyer's campaign in the "Daily Mail" about alleged insult to the British National Anthem in Delhi seems to be more intended as a sort of "Zinovieff letter" to further the cause of the Empire Crusader at election times. The truth seems to be that in a "talkie film" the national anthem was played as a part of the action of the film. Some people stood up and some did not. This is the raw material for the sound and fury of Sir Michael. If Sir Michael were at the head of the Board of Censors, he would perhaps insist on royal salute of guns whenever His Majesty appears on the screen. I wish the ex-Satrap had more sense than sensibility.

THE CONGRESS ALPHABET.

—:o:—

A for the ASHRM at Ahmedabad.
B for BARDOLI and BORSAD, Zindabad.
C for the CONGRESS with supreme Power.
D for the DESH-SEVIKA, Girl of the Hour.
E for the EMPIRE thirsting for lands.
F for FLAG Tri-Rangi gracing Indian Hands.
G for the GODLY, also for Mahatma GANDY
H for the HINDI, the LINGUA FRANCA Handy.
I for INDIA entrusted to MAHATMA.
J for JAWAHAR, Nation's true ATMA.
K for 'KAMADAR' in cottage and mill.
L for the LIBERTY haunting his will.
M for MAHATMA, the Saint of Sabarmati.
N for NAIDU, the Emblem of Stri SHAKTI.
O for ORDINANCES outdoing all awe.
P for PICKETERS breaking lawless law.
Q for the QUIXOTIC Reaction's horde
R for the ROUND-TABLE Conference Board.
S for SWADESHI SERGEANT and STRIKE
T for the TEMPERANCE that people like.
U for the UNITY born in the Soul
V for VIR VALLABH cut for the Goal
W for WINE, Curse in the Path Divine
X for the CROSS, adoring Women Benign
Y for the YOUTHS offering their best
Z for the ZANDA always at highest

SARLADEVI AMBALAL PARIKH.

BRITISH CRY OF "EQUALITY OF RIGHTS"

HOW INDIAN INTERESTS WERE DEPRIVED OF "EQUALITY"

In view of the claim persistently put forward by British vested interests in India that their rights to trade and manufacture must be "safeguarded" and that they must be protected from 'discrimination", the following Note submitted to the Indian Delegation of the R. T. C. will be found of particular interest.

The two grounds urged by the British mercantile interests for constitutional safeguards are:—

1. That such non-Indian vested interests have built up the trade of India.

2. Relations between the constituent parts of the British Empire demand that no discrimination should be made against other parts and it is alleged that no such discrimination exists in any part of the Empire.

HOW INDIAN INDUSTRIES WERE CRIPPLED.

Referring to the first ground it is a matter of history that on the debris left as a result of ruthless policy followed by the East India Company in order to cripple the prosperous Indian industries, the present British interests established themselves under the patronage of the Government, when India passed into the hands of the British Crown. The instances of Indian Cotton and the Indian Shipbuilding Industries may be briefly quoted; in the case of the former, the famous historian H. H. Wilson, states:—

"It was stated in evidence (in 1813) that the cotton and silk goods of India up to the period could be sold for a profit in the British market at a price from 50 to 60 per cent. lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently became necessary to protect the latter by duties of 70 and 80 per cent. on their value or by positive prohibition. Had this not been the case, had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped in their outset, and could scarcely have been again set in motion even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufacture. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the stranger. British goods were forced upon her without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

INDIAN SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES STRANGLED UNDER STATUTORY DISABILITIES.

In regard to shipping, it is not generally known that India built the finest and most durable ships in the world, until as a result of penalties imposed upon India-built ships, Indian shipping and Indian lascars under the Navigation Laws of England to satiate the jealousies and to set at rest the fears of the contemporary British shiprights, the Indian shipping industry became extinct. Giving evidence before a Parliamentary Select Committee in 1840, Melville stated:—

"If British India were a foreign country, a ship built there and navigated wholly by natives, might bring a cargo of Indian produce to this country and take back a cargo of British produce; whilst being a British possession, a ship so owned and navigated is denied that power. The natives of India are thus excluded from advantages to which the natives of all other countries are admitted. They are not only deprived of the advantages secured to British shipping and seamen, but even of the advantages possessed by those of foreign nations."

Under the British Crown the history of the Indian Textile Industry and the solicitude shewn for Lancashire interests is too well-known and need not be recounted here.

BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS IN INDIA WERE SUBSIDISED OUT OF INDIAN REVENUES.

In shipping, it will be interesting to quote how the present British Shipping interests established themselves. Martineau in his Life of Sir Bartle Frere describing the meeting of Mr. Mackinnon with Sir Bartle Frere (Mr. Mackinnon was the founder of the British India Steam Navigation Company) states:—

"It was thus that about two years after this time he (Sir Bartle Frere) first met Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Mackinnon who became for the rest of his life one of his warmest friends.

Mackinnon had gone out to India from Glasgow a few years previously, a young man, and with slender means, to take up a business in partnership with a friend who had preceded him to India. After a time they had come to own two steamers of six hundred tons each, trading from Calcutta to Burmah; more steamers were acquired, and the concern became the "Burmah Steam Navigation Company."

Mackinnon had larger schemes in view, for which he needed a Government subsidy; but Calcutta officials in those days were not very accessible to the outside mercantile world, and it was not till early in 1862, shortly before Frere left Calcutta, that a friend took him to one of Frere's semi-public breakfasts, and he was able to get a hearing from some one who could help him. He proposed, if a subsidy were granted to him, to establish a line of Coasting steamers, calling at all ports of the coast from Calcutta round to Kurrachee. Frere with his quick eye for a man of mettle, gave him and his proposal a cordial reception. "You are the man I have been looking for years," he said to him; and he took him to Lord Canning, who gave favourable attention to his scheme. But the consent of the Bombay Government was also necessary, and this Mackinnon was unable to obtain till Frere went to Bombay as Governor in April, 1863. There he was the first person with whom Frere had an interview after being sworn in, and the result was that the subsidy soon after was granted. The "Burmah Steam Navigation Company" became the "British India Company", and in time the steamers extended their trips to the Persian Gulf, to the East African Coast, to England and to Australia.

This great Company took its first impulse—so said Sir William Mackinnon—from the encouragement given by Frere to a young and unknown man at his Breakfast table in Chowringhee Road."

It may be mentioned that at the time in Bombay alone there were four Shipping Companies registered as Joint Stock Companies, apart from private shipowners. But the Government method of doling out subsidies out of Indian revenues at the time seemed to be at breakfast tables of high European officials, where Indians could have no access.

A DEAL IN BURMA.

Coming to recent times, in 1923 contract for carriage of coals to Burma was closed for a long period of ten years on terms which the Government refused to disclose, without even giving an opportunity to an Indian Company to put in their tender, although in reply to the Indian Company's repeated requests to be allowed to tender, assurance was previously given that opportunity to tender would be so granted.

MONOPOLIST SERVICES, WHAT THEY MEAN.

Secondly, for such trade as is stated to have been built up the non-Indian vested interests have been amply compensated. The following analysis of the financial position of a British Shipping Company mainly trading on the Indian Coast will be sufficient to prove this point:—

"For ten years and a half from the 28th February, 1902 to the 30th September, 1914 with the exception of 1905 to 1907 (for which years accounts are not available) the profits made by the Company were:—

Divisible Profits	£867,849
Insurance fund created before arriving at profits	720,294
Reserve fund created before arriving at profits	350,000
Depreciation at 5 per cent on the cost of fleet shown in the books before arriving at profits	1,767,921
Total	£3,706,064
Deducting dividend at 5 per cent on Preference shares of £700,000,	385,000
Therefore, profits earned on ordinary capital invested in the Company,	£3,321,064

The above figure of profits earned is against ordinary capital of £700,000 for the first two years and £957,200 for the remaining period, thus yielding 33 per cent. per annum as the average return of profits, without depreciation, earned on ordinary capital invested in the Company.

This is nothing to be surprised at in view of the fact that the British Shipping interests have enjoyed a virtual monopoly on the Indian coast for several decades, *immune until quite recently even from the Indian Income Tax.*

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Women's Property Rights.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas and several other prominent ladies of Bombay are making earnest efforts to obtain the support of the Congress in their demand for equal property rights for women and also equal rights of franchise. The demand is a just one and the Congress can do much to make the demand accepted by the public. So long as the franchise is based on the possession of any property, many women without any property fail to get the vote even in the absence of any sex disqualification. But, of course, women's claim for equal property rights is based on higher grounds than political advantages attached to such rights. It is a question that affects the whole social status of women who now rightly refuse to submit to irrational and unjust discrimination. And the broad-minded manner in which Bombay women envisage the franchise problem is evidenced in their declaration that they do not want 'reservation' or 'co-option.'

Wholesome Advice.

Doctor A. Suhrawardy, M.L.A., gave a magnificently eloquent address to the students of the Arabic College of Delhi on "Young Islam and India." He does not appear to have explained the significance of "Young". But "he exhorted young Muslims not to rely too much on safeguards of words and phrases but to develop those qualities which provided the best safeguards for the Muslims when they entered the vast ocean of humanity in India as a microscopic minority—safeguard of firm faith and self-reliance and self-confidence." This is, undoubtedly, wholesome advice. But we are reminded of his various other literary masterpieces which are not exactly in accord with the sentiments of the latest. This makes us fear that like a temperamental artist he may again suddenly change his mind and immortalise some new point of view.

The Kalakankar Affair.

The adjournment motion that was carried the other day in the U. P. Council, without a division is a commentary on the pettiness that characterises the bureaucracy. One of the biggest Talukdars of Oudh, the Raja of Kalakankar, who is well-known as a Nationalist and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, was subjected to the indignity of having his moveable property attached in lieu of arrears of land revenue. As Mr. Chintamani, who had raised the question observed: "The Raja of Kalakankar had paid a larger percentage of revenue than the rents realised. There were many more landlords in the United Provinces, who were worse offenders in this respect." Mr. J. C. Smith, of course, denied any suggestion of unjust harshness or of political motive behind the action against the Raja. But it is very significant that he fought shy of the one argument that could have lent justification to his case. He omitted to say how many land-lords were equally bad offenders and how many were similarly treated by the authorities.

Typical Apologia.

"The Finance Member," says the Press Report, "was convinced that with a slight effort, the Raja, who was very popular with the tenants, could have realised more rents than he actually did." The whole of the Finance Member's apologia all but ignores the acute distress that the peasantry is experiencing. And it would be scandalous, were it not typically bureaucratic, on the part of those who draw thousands a month even in times of economic crises to advocate "a slight effort" which is a fine phrase for the harassment of a pauperised peasantry.

Anglo-Indians' Claims.

Like birds of a feather flocking together, communalists and job-hunters of different communities support one another's special communal claims. Col. Gidney very enthusiastically supports the claim of some Muslims for separate electorates because he wants such electorates for his own community. He is reported to have said at a meeting on Friday that the Anglo-Indian community "viewed the grant of self-government to India with a majority rule with considerable apprehension." If the report is accurate and correctly describes the feelings of the Anglo-Indians, we cannot help pitying the community as being the only Indian community to be alarmed at the prospect of self-government. Yet Col. Gidney wants some special protection and some special jobs for his community under Swaraj. He sees, however, the inevitable future and wisely observes: "The community must not for a moment think that protection will be afforded it in perpetuity, for it is impossible to legislate for all times. Anglo-Indians, therefore, must realise that they are the sons of the soil of India and so conduct themselves as to earn the trust, love and confidence of every son and daughter of their motherland, India."

Storm In A Teacup In Assembly

—:o:—

SHAHANI SAYS WHAT HE SAID WAS TRUE, BUT ASSEMBLY EXPUNGES HIS CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT

ASSEMBLY PARTY LEADERSHIP & COMBINATION IN MELTING POT

(From Our Special Correspondent)
New DELHI, March 23.

Lobby weather indicatios predicted a sure storm in the Assembly to-day and so it burst. The actual happenings willno doubt be recorded in their order in detailed repports, but to-day's phase of Assembly proceedings has its striking characteristic, which is worth recording. Whereas during Mr. V. J. Patel's regime champions of the Chair were the Opposition benches, to-day the Government and its allied groups were pleading for absolute respect for the authority of the Chair and had support from Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Abdur Rahim.

and Sir Abdur Rahim. The question asked in party circles is "Was this a storm in a tea cup and coulr not a more wise handling of it have avoided the unpleasantness?"

ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS CHAIR.

That there was a general consent regarding undesirability of making reflection on the conduct of the Chair was beyond question. If President had the support of the House in asking for an unqualified withdrawal of the remarks and what is important he also wanted Mr. Sahani to admit that those remarks were unjustified. Here came the vital difference of opinion.

Mr. Sahani said he had not made a frivolous statement but had said what he had truthfully felt, thinking that a gentle hint might improve matters he admitted that during the procedure such remarks were not justifiable and he was sorry fo having caused pain to President and was willing to have his remarks expunged from proceedings. but he did not agree to calling himself a liar by admitting that what he said, according to his own observation, was untrue.

The President acted wisely in leaving matter to the House and Sir George Rainy acted discreetly in the use of his language.

MORE ROYAL THAN THE KING.

Mr. Rangachariar thought that special obligation lay on him in being very condemnatory in respect of a follower of his and Mr. Chetty's Deputy Presidentship was probably the reason for his taking up equally strict attitude on the subject and for even remarks. But lobby conversations among a few of Nationalist members were indicative of the feeling that both Sjts. Rangachariar and Shunmukham Chetty would have done better if they had not been so severe in their remarks about the conduct of their party man Mr. Shahani.

SILLY SUGGESTION.

But as it happened a suggestion for severer punishment in form of expulsion of Shahani for the day came from ex-President Mahomed Yakub, who in consulting the rules passed his Assembly manual to Sir Cowasji and Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar. But the President stood against any further action and was prepared to give time to Mr. Shahani to consider his conduct in cooler moments. Thus the unpleasant incident ended with unanimous decision to expunge the objectionable remarks.

WRONG LEAD GIVEN.

But a few members of the Nationalist party, who are not satisfied with the conduct of their front benches, were discussing in lobbies steps to be taken for recording their protest in unmistakable manner, so as to prevent a recurrence of the exhibition of party weakness. But this difference in Nationalist ranks is not expected to effect party unity over the Finance Bill. In fact, Mr. Shahani was the first to return to the Assembly after lunch and listen attentively to the debate on clauses of Finance Bill.

FINANCE BILL SAFE?

Hardly had the House got out of unpleasant incident regarding the Chair, when a division in Opposing Party ranks, which had become apparent over this incident, developed into a rupture so much so that one of so much so that one of the Government supporters declared in the lobbies to-day "Oh, we have this Opposition bubble and now the Finance Bill is safe." The reason for this was that, Mr. Rangachariar and six others remained neutral over the kerosine amendment and thus Government got its majority of seven votes. The only party that split was the Nationalist Party, and not only some of its leading members remained neutral but Raja Sir Vasudeva voted with the Government.

SPLIT IN RANKS.

Government's majority consisted of 37 nominated official and non-official votes 7. European votes and the following Indian elected votes. Sir Vasudev, Mr. Yaminkhan, Mr. Muhamed Yakub, Mr. Pracha, Mr. Rajan Baksh, Mr. Rastogi, Mr. Guptshwar Prasad, Mr. S. R. Pandit and Mr. J. K. Munshi.

It is significant that over this Burma Oil issue, both Burwan members, Mr. Myint and Mr. Aung voted for Mr. S. C. Mitra's amendment, while Mr. Munshi an Indian member from Burma voted with the Government, on the plea that his vote might be misunderstood by Epropeans in Burma.

BARGAIN HUNTERS.

Lobby repercussions of this are that backbenchers have revolted against what they think is the manoeuvre to down the amendment to relieve poor people, in order to make a Government bargain, by giving relief to comparatively richer people over the income-tax. Sir George Schuster is prepared to yield somewhat on income-tax, but would be happy if these differences which widened in the further divisions that followed this afternoon, were to give him complete fifteen crores. Thus today, party leadership and party combination went into the melting pot on the first economic test.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

The Assembly rejected by 54 votes against 47 an amendment to the Finance Bill which proposed to omit the increase in import duty on kerosine.

Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Harisingh Gour remained neutral. There was thus a split in the Opposition coalition.

There were scenes of excitement in the Assembly, the first of its kind during this session. When the Assembly met Col. Gidney was cheered as he took the oath of allegiance. Thereafter questions were answered and interest was roused by supplementary enquiries about the reasons for cancelling Rev. Uttama's passport.

AGAINST SEPARATION OF BURMA.

Sir James Crerar declared that this was due to the fact that Rev. Uttama had during his last trip overseas been actively engaged in revolutionary work.

Mr. Rangachariar: Is he against separation of Burma?

Home Member:—I think he is; but this order has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Rangachariar.—If he is engaged in revolutionary activity would it not be better to send him to England?

Sir James Crerar:—That is a dubious proposition.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar.—Would Government consider the desirability of restricting his passport to Great Britain?

Sir James Crerar.—No.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST PRESIDENT.

The question period over, the President said it had been brought to his notice that on Saturday while he was engaged in talking to the Deputy President, Mr. S. C. Shahani made remarks complaining against the manner in which the debate had been regulated by the President under which officials, non-official Europeans, Muslim and Brahmins had only to get up once to get a chance of speaking while during discussion on the Finance Bill the President of the Sind Hindu Sabha was not given a chance to speak on the question of separation of Sind.

THE PRESIDENT WARMS UP.

The President said that such a statement could not be allowed to remain in the proceedings without being substantiated. If the Hon'ble Member was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Chair his only course was to table a motion of no-confidence. He called upon Mr. Sahani to tender an unqualified apology to the Chair and ask for the proceedings on the subject to be expunged; otherwise the Chair would have to leave the entire matter to the Hon'ble House. (Applause).

CORRECTION BY GENTLE HINT.

Mr. Sahani said the President had read an uncorrected copy. He never used the word Brahmin but had said Burman. He said he was referring in his speech on Saturday to the procedure adopted in the American Congress and was complaining that the Governor-General allowed only four days for discussion whereas he could under the rules give fifteen days. He had also spoken of what the Leader of his Party had said of Government not supplying information. Lastly, he had stated that according to his (Mr. Sahani's) observation the debate in the House was not properly regulated. "I did not know that according to recognised procedure it was not competent for members to seek to bring about correction by a gentle hint thrown out in the House when the only alternative left was to propose a vote of no-confidence. I thought that the reference would apply the necessary corrective and hereafter we shall hav no cause to complain. I alone have not observed what I have said. There are several in the House who have made the same complaint.

(Voices:—Name them).

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar:—Is he not justifying his conduct only?

Question.—Is he prepared to withdraw those observations or not?

Mr. Ranga Iyer.—He must have full opportunity of stating the circumstances in which he made that statement. I protest against the tyranny of one Party over the other.

ALLEGATION MADE MORE SERIOUS.

President.—I won't allow discussion on this matter. The Hon'ble member must make up his mind either to withdraw unreservedly. I will not accept a qualified withdrawal. The Hon'ble Member has made the allegation more serious by saying that several other members also thought so. Will he name them and let such members get up to show whether he is accurate or otherwise? (Applause).

NOT SOFT CLAY.

President.—I will leave it to the House to draw conclusion if the Hon.'ble Member has not the courage to state the authority on which he implicated other members.

Mr. Sahani.—I am not such a soft clay as you seem to imagine. If reflections are to be cast, I wont hesitate to do so.

President.—The House has seen the members attitude. He does not give me an answer whether he withdraws.

Mr. Sahani:—If I am given an opportunity I will say that the statement I made was not made in a frivolous spirit. I cannot, therefore, say that what I said was untrue. I am prepared to apologise for any pain that I have caused. I am afraid only of God and not of this House or of any other agency in the world.

President:—I take it the Hon.'ble member still maintains the allegation of the reflection on the conduct of the Chair.

Mr. Sahani.—Yes.

President.—I take it he is prepared to substantiate and prove it.

Mr. Sahani.—I am.

EXPUNGE THEM

President said as the Hon.'ble member had failed to tender unqualified apology and to say that his remarks were unjustified and should be expunged he left the matter to the House.

Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House, moved that the report of the objectionable remarks be expunged from the proceedings of the House. He said they must address the Chair in terms of deepest respect and any aspersions cast on the Chair were completely out of order.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Independent Party associated himself with the leader of the Opposition as to the impropriety and unjusnfiable character of Mr. Sahani's remarks.

HIS RIGHTS.

Mr. Sahani said I yield to none in my respect for the Chair and for the House and I am prepared to withdraw any statement that has given offence to the Chair or to the House. But as I have said, I made that statement fully believing that I had the right to express my point of view whenever I thought it was necessary. But you want me to say that my statement was false.

REQUEST TO SAHANI.

President:—My request to Mr. Sahani was that he should ask that the passage "be expunged." He has refused that request. Before I put the question I still ask him to withdraw unservedly his observations, express his regret and ask that the observations be expunged.

STANDS BY HIS WORDS.

Mr. Sahani.—I am prepared to apologise for the pain I have caused to the Chair; equally, I am prepared to apologise for the pain have caused to the House. But if you want me to go further and say that my remarks were false or untrue I am not prepared.

Sir George Rainy's motion that passage in question be expunged from proceedings was put and carried.

The President:—The House was unanimously accepted the motion of the Leader of the House. I will close this incident and done, wish to take any further action with this matter.

Sir George Schuster presented report of Mr. Jukes, Officer on Special Duty apopinted to review the civil expenditure of the Government of India in six years ending with 1929-30. Mr. Jukes makes it clear that "the report is a review only designed to bring out main factors which have influenced the course of expenditure during selected period. It makes no suggestions for economy or for retrenchment, though it should provide ample material for investigation directed towards those ends." The report covers 180 pages foolscap printed.

FINANCE BILL AGAIN.

Discussion on Finance Bill was then resumed.

Mr. Rangachariar moved an amendment to that of Mr. S. C. Mitra so that Clause A be included to consider excise duty together.

President ruled this out of order.

Dr. Ziauddin speaking on Mr. Mitra's amendment said it was the duty of Government to impose excise duty on oil produced in Burma.

SHOLAPUR— CHIRNER DAY, IN SHOLAPUR

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, March 22.

As announced from the Vile-Parle Satyagrahi camp, the Sholapur-Chirner Day was observed here to-day at Sholapur and the city witnessed a complete Hartal, all the shops and every business being entirely closed.

In the morning a big black-flag procession went round the principal parts of the city, about 6,000 people participating in it, including elderly ladies and children. They had their own groups of Prabhat-Pheries in with others, singing national songs specially composed for the occasion. Congress volunteers maintained order.

In the evening a large public meeting was held in the Tilak Chowk and speeches delivered making emphatic protests against the Government for still not releasing the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners. Sympathies were also expressed for the Chirner Satyagrahi prisoners. When this meeting was going on some of the audience were heard whispering amongst themselves the advice to continue extensive Satyagraha if the Government did not release the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners within a week or so.

"GOVT'S BREACH OF TRUCE"

—:o:—

A Ville Parle Protest

(From A Correspondent.)
VILLE PARLE, March 22.

A well attended procession was started from the Upanagar Chavani at 7-30 a. m. on 22nd as a protest against the non-release of political prisoners inspite of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. The procession after going through all the principle thorough fares of the city terminated at the Gandhi-chowk where a largely attended public meeting was held. Sjt. Abdulla the ex-dictator of the Chawani presided. A resolution embodying the protest of the Bombay Suburban District residents against the breach of truce on the part of Government was moved from the chair and was passed unanimously.

AJMER'S FIRST PARTY REACHES KARACHI

—:o:—

Flag Salutations & Demonstrations En Route

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, March 23.

With demonstrations on the way Mr. Jeetmal Loonia, Ex-Dictator, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer, with a party consisting of seven lady delegates and some volunteers started for Karachi on Saturday. The railway carriage was adorned on both sides by National flags. On the way the party at every important station saluted the national flag by reciting national anthems. At Luni Junction there was a good audience numbering about 400. Mr. Jeetmal Loonia and Swami Atmanand delivered stirring speeches and asked the people to give up foreign cloth and drink.

OBJECTION WITHDRAWN.

On Khesana station near Hyderabad, a European officer who was said to belong to the railway staff objected to the flying of the national flag outside the train. Mr. Jeetmal Loonia and the party told him that the flag could be put inside but if he insisted the party would resist to the end and would not let the train go. However the Officer withdrew his objection so that the party could proceed.

Jodhpur Citizens' Appeal To Maharaja

JODHPUR, Ma. 26.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Jodhpur was held here last night under the auspices of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha with Sjt Jaikishen Mundara in the chair to thank H. H. The Maharaja for the release of Messrs. Jainaranji Vyas, Ananddrajji Surana and Bhanwarlalji Saroff and to congratulate the above workers for their sacrifices. Speeches were made requesting His Highness to remove the grievances of the people. A message from Sjt. Manilalji Kothari was read in which he congratulated the above workers and asked the people to use all peaceful means to introduce reforms in the state and to resort to truthfulness.

PANVEL FOREST SATYAGRAHA INCIDENTS RENARRATED

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

It consisted of three Hindus, two Muslim, three Indian Christians and one Indian Jew.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Opening the case for the prosecution Mr. W. B. Pradhan said that in the latter half of the year 1930 the Congress movement of Civil Disobedience was at its height. The Panvel Taluka also had its share of that movement. Two main planks of Mahatma Gandhi's Programme were the Salt Satyagraha and Forest Satyagraha. The Panvel Taluka Congress Committee was carrying on this movement in that Taluka. It had its various branches and it adopted different methods to popularise the movement. Some of the accused in the present case were the brain behind that movement. They carried on a virulent propaganda and through press and platform impressed it on the minds of the agriculturists that Salt and Forest wood were natural products and, free gifts of God to humanity; Government was exploiting the people by taxing these commodities and acts like the Salt Law and the Forest Act had no business to be on the Statute book.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

They also organised a "Shetkari Athavda" Peasant week, when they preached these doctrine and prepared the ground for the Forest Satyagraha movement. Further they made the people believe that their own people who strengthened the hands of the Government wy serving it, i.e. officials like the mamlatdar and the Police, were their enemies. Forest Satyagraha was offered on September 7 and 18, but it was not on such a large scale as was done on September 25 1930 the fateful day on which the unfortunate incidents took place.

TOURS ORGANISED.

Mr. Pradhan then narrated how some of the accused organised tours in the Taluka, visited several villages and exhorted the people to participate in the mass Satyagraha that was to be offered on September 25. In some cases meetings were not held, but instructions were given as to what the people should do, while in one case the villagers were threatened with social boycott, if they did not join the Satyagraha.

NOTICE OF SATYAGRAHA.

Continuing the prosecutor observed that prior to the Satyagraha some unknown person left some letters on the table of the Police Inspector Patil informing him that Satyagraha would be offered on September 25 simultaneously at seven different places. The Inspector of Police in consultation with the Mamlatdar and other officials decided to be present at Chirner as they expected a "Big fight" there. Consequently they went there on the day in question with a party of 22 armed and unarmed constables.

NO TWO MAPS AGREE.

The prosecutor then proceeded to narrate the incidents that took place on September 25, the day of the Satyagraha. He made use of a map of the spot drawn by the Circle Inspectors, copies of which were supplied to the jurors as well as to the judge. It created considerable amusement when it was found that all the maps did not exactly agree in every respect. For instance, in some a particular spot was marked with red ink while the same spot in another map was indicated in black or green.

WHAT ACCUSED DID.

The prosecutor then described the march of 'Satyagrahis' from Ram Mandir to Akkadevi Hill, their cutting of the trees, their arrests by the Police, the row that followed on their being handcuffed and consequently the opening of the fire by the Police.

He then proceeded to show the different charges against the accused and explained to the jury how the accused were involved in them. He pointed out that all the accused except two, viz. Vedak and Vedekar, accused No. 25 and 46 respectively were present at the spot and said that they were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to commit theft, dacoity and murder and to cause grievous hurt to public servants engaged in the discharge of their duties.

He also explained the various separate charges brought against the accused and concluded his speech, and then proceeded to lead the prosecution epidence.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Balkrishna Abaji Tiravadekar, Circle Inspector of Panvel was the first prosecution witness. He deposed that he prepared the maps of the spot where the tragedy occured on being asked to do so by Mr. Raje, the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Court then adjourned for an hour for tea.

When hearing was resumed after tea Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the defence counsel cross-examined the witness for nearly an hour.

The witness said he knew Messrs. Purandare, Chitre and Karnik who were also Circle Inspectors on the day of Satyagraha he was at Nanore, a village about seven miles from Panvel. On September 26 he returned to Panvel. He did not remember where he was on September 27.

Subsequently witness said that he had been to Chirner. He went there with Kaundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. He did not move about in the forest. He only went as far as the bunyan tree. They were accompanied by the Police. He did not remember the conversation they had on the way.

ON MAP DRAWING.

Replying to further questions the witness said that he was asked to draw a map of the place. He had a map of Chirner village with him and made its use to get the measurements of different spots that were to be marked on the new map that he drew. He had prepared notes about the distances between the different spots, but he destroyed those notes. He completed the map by October 27, 1930 and handed it over to Mr. Kaundinya.

Asked if the map before the court was the original copy that he had prepared, the witness replied in the negative. Questioned as to why he prepared another copy the witness said that the details marked on the first copy were not complete.

IN THE NEGATIVE.

Questioned if on the original map he had drawn he had pointed more than six spots where dead bodies were found, the witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Karandikar then produced a certified copy of the map of Chirner village and asked the witness to compare it to the map that he had drawn and see how he had misspotted the way to the hill. The witness wanted time and said that he would be able to explain it after studying the maps carefully.

WHERE KAUNDINYA STAYED.

Replying to further questions witness said that on September 27 and 28 he was at Vindhana with the camp of Mr. Kaundinya, Mr. Kaundinya was staying at Bapu Khot's house, while his office was in the local School. The witness spent the night in the school. He drew the map on September 28. On October 12 or 13 he was again called by Mr. Raje. Mr. Raje gave instructions and the witness located the different spots on the map.

He did not make any statement before Mr. Kaundinya. He handed over the copies of the map to Mr. Kaundinya on October 27. He located the different spots on the map from the notes that he had prepared. He subsequently destroyed those notes.

MARKS OF BLOOD.

Asked if he saw the marks of blood at any spot the witness replied in the affirmative. He did not know where Head Constable Tawte's body was lying. He did not see himself any dead body. The Police said that Tawte's body was found. It was a police constable who pointed to him the spots where dead bodies were found. The witness did not know the name of the police constable nor could he identify him.

When the cross-examination was over the Court adjourned for the day.

Hearing will be resumed to-day (Tuesday) in the morning and in the afternoon the judge, the jurors, the prosecution counsel and the defence counsel will visit the scene of tragedy at Chirner.

HOTSON'S "VIRTUES" AND "VALUABLE SERVICES"

—:B:—

Councillors In Valedictory Mood

BUT SHOLAPUR DISENTS.

The impending retirement of Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member and Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, was made an occasion of making valedictory speeches by some members of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, who vied with one another in extolling his virtues and qualities of head and heart.

"VALUABLE SERVICES."

Mr. J. S. Kadri moved that this Council puts on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Ernest Hotson both as Leader of the House and Member of the Council of the Government of Bombay during a period of great stress and strain and regrets his impending retirement from the I. C. S. and heartily wishes him health and happiness during the period of his retirement.

KIND-HEARTED HOTSON.

Mr. Kadri was supported by Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) who described Sir Ernest as just, kind hearted and most courteous while Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole (nominated) reminded the House of the great services rendered by Sir Ernest during mill strikes and Civil Disobedience Movement. Rev. R. S. Modak (nominated) also associated himself with the previous speakers on behalf of the Indian Christian Community and invited Sir Ernest to Ahmednagar, the place, the speaker came from, when he came to India again.

SHOLAPUR THINKS OTHERWISE

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, (Sholapur) regretted that Mr. Kadri did not consult the House before bringing a resolution of that kind. He, however, regretted, that on behalf of his constituency, he had to strike a discordant note.

Dr. A. J. De Souza, Dr. P. G. Solanki and Mr. A. N. Surve also supported the resolution.

Haji Mir Baloch wanted to speak but the President thought practically all the party leaders had spoken and Mr. Baloch therefore resumed his seat.

'RESPECT CONVENTION.'

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla (General Member) regretted that Dr. Vaishampayan had struck a discordant note. He reminded the doctor that it was the convention of the House to carry such resolutions with unanimity.

A PARTING GIFT!

The President before putting the resolution to vote also agreed with the General Member that it was the convention of the House to pass such a resolution unanimously as a parting gift. He, however, pointed out such a resolution generally was moved by the Leader of the Opposition.

The resolution was carried with acclamation in which a few Councillors did not join.

REMAINING FRIENDS THROUGH THICK AND THIN.

The Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson thanked the House for the resolution and said he was a member of the Council in pre-reform times and there was one thing he learnt that it was possible to differ very widely from others in political matters and in several other matters and yet remain friends. It was not at all to be wondered at that in a House where there was a membership of 100, sometimes things might occur to ruffle the temper of some members. But such exhibitions were of rare occurrence.

'LITTLE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.'

He regretted that all that happened during the last five years had made it very difficult for Government to do as much in a constructive as he desired or Government desired. They were all of them obliged to spend a great part of their time in meeting emergencies that had arisen from day to day. He was certainly keenly conscious that there was a great deal which might have been done and which had not been done. He could claim for himself that he had tried his best.

The Council then threw out the resolutions of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah recommending the Government to secure the services of an experienced Indian economist to study the financial side of Barrage Scheme and of Mr. A. N. Surve for the suspension of the collection of the land revenue for the current year.

'UNEMPLOYMENT IS WORLD-WIDE.'

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle then moved a resolution recommending the Government to appoint a committee partly consisting of elected members to investigate and report upon the unemployment among the lower middle and labouring classes. This resolution also met with the same fate as the other two and was thrown out. The General Member explained that there was unemployment all over the world and it was not confined to Bombay Presidency only. Besides, the official statistics showed that 80 per cent. of the unemployment was among non-matriculate and unemficient men. The report of the Labour Commission would be out shortly and he thought that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a committee. For the benent of the labouring classes, he said, he was prepared to employ them on the Sukkar Barrage Works if they preferred to go there.

The Council then adjourned till 10-30 a. m. to-day.

RESIGNATIONS & NOMINATIONS IN COUNCIL

—:o:—

The following announcements appear in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of 23rd March, regarding resignations from and nominations to membership of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. C. G. Freke, I. C. S. to resign. Mr. M. S. Jayakar, as nominated member.

Messrs. W. W. Smart, I. C. S., C.S.C. Harrison, C.I.E., and S. A.C. Green, I.C.S., to resign.

Messrs. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., and U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., to be members.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, March 23.
Alipord, Ford; Kobe.
Silverfer; Llewellyn; New York.
Fusijama; SinCovich, Trieste.

C/Singapore; Kurdol; Liverpool.
DEPARTURES.
Bombay, March 24.
Genoa; Bonzamino; Genoa.
Jalavijaya; Bhandara, Rangoon.

LOADING.
Bombay, March 23.
Steamer "Circassia" for Liverpool.
Steamer City of London for London.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Singapore for Liverpool.
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.
Steamer Gazana for Rangoon.
Steamer Cambada for Calcutta.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Alipore:—The P. & O. S N Coy's steamer "Alipore," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Silverfir:—The Volkart Bros steamer "Silverfir", arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer 'Fusijama", arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S City of Singapore:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Singapore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer "Genoa", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, March 23.
2 Ranpura London 21/3 M M and Co.
3 City of Cairo Karachi 24/3 K N and Co.
4 Tokiwa Maru Karachi 28/3 N Y Kaisha.
Silverpine New York 24/3 Volkart Bros.
7 Ariosto Port Okha 28-3 James Finlay Finlay Fleming and Co.
9 Genova Genoa, 24/3 L T and M J.
11 Fusijaina NF NF R T and M I S N Co.
12 Lichtenfels, Karachi 25/3 L Edwards Ltd.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Arabia, Genoa 28 I S N.
15 Karoa E Africa 25/3, M M & Co.
17 Kohistan London NF M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jaladuta Rangoon NF Scindia S N Co.
3 Barjora P'Gulf 24-3 M M and Co.
6 Ahmedi Karachi 24-3- S Hassum and Co.
8 Manshu Maru Japan 5-4 M B Kaisha.
10/11 Jalapalaka N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Hankow Maru, Japan 25/3, N Y Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, Aleppy 24-3 R Assaria, and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalavijaya Rangoon 24-3 Scindia S N Co.
H Indira Aleppy NF The New Bombay S N Ltd.
N Gambada Calcutta NF M M and Co.
P. Orinara Karachi 24-3 M M and Co.
Q Mwir Bangkok 25-3 F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 26-3-31 M M & Co
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels, 24-3-31, L Edwards
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Biocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
FROM GENOA.
Aquilcia, 7-4-31, M Italiana.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumma N F M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, N F Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels N Y Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, N F S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, N F F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Ranchi P and O S N Co.
Ranpura, P, & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana MF M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, Volkart Bros.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Hankow Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
St. Quentin, Graham T Co.
Lichtenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Barpeta M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Vita 21-3-31.
Janaki 21-3-31
Irrawadi 21-3-31

EXPORTS.

For London S S "Ranchi":—3000 cwts. myrabolium J Moolchand & Co.; 3000 cwts. mowrah meal, B. Ardeshir & Co.; 6000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 150 cwts. Apricot Kernels E Virji & Co.; 1501 cwts. myrabolium, P Mathradas and Co.; 320 bales hump, M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—2625 cwts. groundnuts, E Virji & Co.

For Dunkirk, S S "Kohistan":—110 bales cotton raw, B Carsondas & Co.; 1000 cwts linseed K C Nathoo; 500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

For Marseilles S S "Circassia":—2000 cwts groundnut kernals K M Nathoo.

For Glasgow:—3000 cwts. groundnut oil cake K M Nathoo.

For Liverpool:—8008 cwts. myrabolium P. Mathradas & Co.

For Hull S S City of London:—1200 cwts. myrabolium C Jivanlal and Co.

For Antwerp S S "Lichtenfels":—63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 32 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 30 bales cotton-fly, Chimanlal and Sons.

For Hamburg:—736 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 551 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.; 177 cks. goat skin; Briskey Co.; 78 cwts old pickers, Bombay Shipping Agency; 4 pots paline rose oil, 200 cwts mastard seed, Volkart Bros.; 5 cases castings, A D Meyer.

For Rotterdam:—452 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 100 cwts. mastard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—1238 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Port Said:—100 cwts. castor seed, 2000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles, S S "Silverpine":—500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 14 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For New York:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 630 cwts. gum karaya, D Mavji and Co.

For Genoa, S S "Genova":—55 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Tripoli 4 bales cotton yarn, C A H Diab.

For Marseilles S S "Arabia" 125 bales cotton raw; Volkart Bros.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw; Textile Products Ltd.; 500 cwts. linseed K M Nathoo.

For Philadelphia S S "Maur":—44 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.

For Trieste S S "Fusijama":—10000 cwts. groundnut seed Birla Bros; 1000 cwts. castor seed K M Nathoo; 13000 cwts. groundnuts K Devchand and Co.; 552 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Venice:—1000 cwts. castor seed; K Devchand and Co.; 3497 cwts. castorseed, 999 cwts. groundnut seed, 500 cwts. linseed; T S Thadani and Sons.

For Kobe S S "Hankow Maru":—1900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokahoma:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagosaki:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka S S "Tokiwa Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

For Yokkiachi:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagosaki:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Haitshong:—1500 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

IMPORTS.

From Hamburg, S S "Lichtenfels" Agents L Edward Ld:—100 cases E'ware; 63 cases card-boards 24 cases glassware; 25 cases beer; 429 cases wire-netting; 134 cases nails; 70 cases lamps-parts; 25 cases shirts, 30 cases wine; 150 cases slates; 204 cases paper; 121 cases boardss; 63 cases shooks; 152 cases lamps; 3964 pieces Aspen logs; 934 drums shaltar; 20 drums lub.-greese; 162 drums M A F oil; 200 drums colour; 523 bundles Y M Sheets; 447 bundles Y M Circles; 211 bundles tubes.

From Bremen:—96 cases beer; 310 cases glassware; 183 cases hinges; 100 cases barytes; 36 cases bolts and nuts; 63 cases Al. circles; 306 cases tubes; 331 cases slates; 61 cases paper; 79 bundles copper sheets; 1400 bundles wire.

From Antwerp:—1497 bundles tubes; 115 bundles nails; 70 bundles steel rivets; 115 bundles steel channels; 2074 bundles steel bars; 600 ubndles steel circles; 304 bundles steel joists; 1383 bundles steel rods; 274 bundles tees; 100 bundles steel cuttings; 21742 bundles steel hoops 456 bundles steel angles; 4550 bundles steel sheets; 100 kegsl lead; 482 kegs dyes dry; 40 kegs dyes paste; 350 kegs chemicals; 500 kegs chalk; 780 kegs starch; 2050 kegs vegetable products.

From Alexandria:—1400 bags cotton.

From Port Said:—50 cases oranges; 150 bales cotton; 100 bales almonds; 700 bales Soda Ash.

From Rangoon S S "Jambada"; Agents M M & Co.:—500 bags rice; 100 bags cutch; 170 bars pig-lead; 2693 pieces teak sleepers; 256 pieces teak squares; 68040 pieces scantlings; 1290 pieces teak planks.

From Allephey:—38 chests rubber.

From Panerri:—272 bags coconuts.

From Calicut:—395 jottas coir yarn; 481 jottas coir rope; 65 jottas coir fibre; 155 bags tea.

From Tellicherry:—750 bags coconuts.

From Carmanore:—13 bales piece-goods; 70 bags soap nuts.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.
B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B C Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON— [illegible]
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 1/15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 929.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136|12
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 90

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 5/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 15/16 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.20 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.75 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4.4-10 1/2 19th inst +4-4-11 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 13 5/8 19th inst. 13 9/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 13 5/8 19th ins.. 13 9/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 7/8 19th inst. 29 1/2 21st inst.
London Discount s 3 Mos. 2 19/13 p. c. 19th inst. 2 9/16 p. c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 13/16 p. c. 19th inst. 2 3/4 p. c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos 5-1|2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.
Tone of Silver. Quiet. China sold. India a small seller.

OBSERVATIONS ON WILD ANIMALS IN ZOO.

The following are extracts from a paper read by Mr. D. S. Laud, Superintendent Victoria Gardens, Bombay at the 7th All-India Veterinary Conference held lately at Bangalore:—

The wild animals of the Zoo are, for obvious reasons, leading an artificial life. This factor reacts on their physical and mental conditions. As a result of captivity many curious, physicau and mental derangements are seen in the wild animals of the Zoo. Most of them are found sterile in captive life. It is very difficult to say whether the fault is with the male or female. But deer, lions, kangaroos, llamas are good breeders even in this most unfavourable environment. Zebras also breed in the gardens. In the Bombay Zoo, the Zebra mare born in the gardens in the year 1918, is a very fine specimen and it is to be the first instance of a zebra having been bred in this country.

Each species of animals has its particular complaints and diseases. Among the principal diseases in carnivora, diarrhoea, dysentery, paralysis; worm, liver and other gorstric troubles are the commonest. Inflectious diseases such as rinderpest, tuberculous anthrax are very common.

DISEASES IN MONKEYS.

Tuberculosis is found in Monkeys particularly. They live generally in hot, humid climate of the jungles, which may possibly be a predisposing cause for them to suffer from Tuberculosis, when taken in and confined in captivity. Heat, moisture and humidity seem to agree with them; but the least exposure to cold and damp brings about Pulmonary affections, from which they are seldom cured. Deer and Carnivora do not escape the ravages of this disease in captive life.

Plague is another disease which attacks the Monkeys in the Zoo and in the year 1925 there was an outbreak of epidemic amongst them in our Zoo. We used the Haffkines Anti-Plague vaccine as a preventive in them with very great success. There are number of other class of animals which have suffered from and died of Plague.

Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth disease affect all classes of Deer and Antelopes. When transporting this class of Bovidae from India to Foreign countries, like Australia and South Africa, a certificate of health is required to be sent along with the stock to show that the stock is healthy and has not been in contact with infectious disease for well nigh six months. An outbreak of Rinderpest occurred in our Garden in the year 1928 amongst the spotted Deer and Black-Bucks and the use of Serum-alone method saved nearly fifty per cent of the stock. It was a very hard job for me to capture and inoculate these wild deer and with great patience and tact all the animals were inoculated.

DIAGNOSIS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Diagnosis and treatment of sick animals of the Zoo is a very difficult problem. In the first place the person in charge must be well acquainted with the study of the Natural History which must form the gound work and he must be in contact with the animals in health and observe them from day to day; as each species of animals has its own peculiarities and idiosyncrasies. I have cases on record, where Sambars in pink of condition and health have been found on destruction to be infected with a generalised form of Bovine Tuberculosis; whereas their young ones within a month after have not reacted to Tuberculin Test. I have also a case of a sturdy, full grown lion in the pink of health and the father of eight litters in our Garden. This animal got suddenly ill and the only symptoms shown were extreme constipation and torpidity of the liver and it was suspected to be a case of intestinal obstruction. On autopsy after death, what most surprising was that the liver was a full mass of Tubercle, Tubercle lesions were in the mesentry and the right lung was found infected with Tubercular nodules.

From some of the facts related above, it will be seen how difficult is the diagnosis and much more the treatment. Prophylaxis is our sheet anchor and will awlays remain as such

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New Delhi.—A Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarship of £100 at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has been awarded to Gentleman Cadet Masaud Khan who qualified through the Prince of Wales College, Dehra Dun and was admitted to Sandhurst for the Spring term (February) 1931.—A. P.

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PARTICULARS FROM MANAGING AGENTS.

RELEASE OF NATIONALISTS AWAITED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, March 20.

The public of Jamnagar await the arrival of the Jamsaheb. As some Indian States have released political prisoners, the public speak of the probability of the release of the three nationalists. Will the Jamsaheb accede to public opinion?

Some patriots have started a Khadi Bhandar here. The public have responded well and the sale of khadi is increasing daily.

PICKETING OF CASTE DINNER

—:o:—

POLICE HELP SOUGHT IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

The local Vanar Sena organised picketing of a caste dinner given after the death of an old man belonging to the Baniya community. The Seth of the community had declared that he would excommunicate those who picketed the function.

Pickets, however, strongly guarded the two gates of the 'wadi' where the dinner was given by lying prostrate in front of them and forming a cordon. Some of those who came to dine tried to pass over the cordon of pickets which led to exchange of blows. The police who were present restored order. Very few attended the dinner, eventually.—A. P.

DUTCH AIRMAIL COMPANY.

—:o:—

Two New Aeroplanes.

The Royal Dutch Air Mail Co., through their agents the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., in Bombay, announce two new types of aeroplanes to be used on the Amsterdam-Batavia line:—

The first is a new edition of the Fokker F IX, registered as PH-AFK, under command of Hogdong. It will leave Amsterdam on the 5th February 1931 and Batavia on the 6th March. This new machine differs from original by the fact that the nose of the fuselage is longer and the cabin roomier. The machine has been exhibited at the Paris saloon, where it made a big hit, not only by its exterior, but especially for its fine design and its superior flying and climbing qualities. There is to-day no other machine in the world offering the passengers such comfort, combined with speed and safety.

The machine can fly with full load on each combination of two engines.

The second machine, the Fokker F XII, will leave Amsterdam on March 5th, under command of Duimelaar and having on board Mr. A. Plesman, general manager of the company. The F XII is especially constructed for very fast transport and the machine of this first type, the PH-AFL is a great success in this line.

St. Anthony's Church, Mane, Trombay.

An interesting lecture which was attended by a huge gathering took place last Saturday evening, in the old church of Propaganda, under the auspices of the Young Men Sodality of Immaculate and St. Aloysius, Bombay.

Mr. Kent who addressed gave a brilliant exposition of the Life of Jesus Christ and His teachings illustrated with magic lantern sides. During the intervals a small band organised by the members of the same Sodality kept enthralled the audience with their well-chosen programme. Rev. Father Silva Rose Rev. Brother Guerolla and Mr. Kent, and others helped to make the function a success.

Another lecture on the D. Lady of Lourdes is announced to the people soon after Easter Sunday.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HALVAD, March 21.

The Zamindars are discontented with the State-attitude about "Bighoti." A conference was held in camera for taking measures of reform. It is learnt that some have decided to refrain from paying "Bighoti" while some have preferred sending a deputation to the Dewan. Every body speaks of the precarious position of the agriculturists. That the State officials' autocracy should be checked in this age of democracy is the general opinion. The public await the result with eagerness.

EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS OF BRITISHERS WITH INDIANS.

(BY M. P. GANDHI, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.)

Very keen controversy has been raging of late in regard to the equality of trading rights in India for the Britishers with the nationals of the country, particularly after the grant of self-government to India. The British trading community, both in India and in England, feels very apprehensive that unless definite safeguards are included beforehand in the constitution before Swaraj is conferred upon India, the Indian commercial community will speedily turn them out of India. This apprehension constitutes the chief ground for which the British commercial community, both in Great Britain and in India, exert all their influence to see that the date of conferment of Swaraj to India is delayed, or all the safeguards desirable from their point of view for maintaining their present position of advantage are granted in the constitution. The British trading community wants to establish its rights of trading perpetually in India by statute, if possible, in order to ensure that their dominating position in the trade and industries of the country remained unassailed and untransferred from their hands to those of the Indians. Their apprehensions are based on several grounds. Firstly, during the last few years there has been growing a very serious situation in India for the promotion of Swadeshi enterprises in the field of banking, shipping, insurance, cloth production etc., etc.

FALSE CRY.

The introduction of the Bill for the reservation of the coastal traffic to the nationals of the country in the last sessions of the Assembly, and the fact that received the unqualified support of the Indian commercial community and the public including the various political parties in the country, makes them feel that such legislation which they characterise as expropriatory (but in this there is nothing like expropriation as has been proved to the hilt by the Federation of Indian Chambers) will be introduced and passed as soon as power comes into the hands of the nationals, not only in the sphere of shipping, but also in banking, insurance, etc., and thus depriving them of the position of advantage which they have built up for themselves, according to them by dint of energy, skill, etc. but according to the opinion of the Indians by special concessions, facilities and advantages conferred upon them by the British Government all throughout its long career in India. The second reason for entertaining this apprehension is the realisation of the frim fact that in the past their attitude towards Indian enterprises has been of a very undesirable character inasmuch as they have discouraged Indian enterprises by all sorts of ways some of which reflect definite discredit on them. To this we shall refer a little later.

BRITISH STRATEGY.

Throughout the period of their rule in India, the Britishers have taken pretty good care to ensure, by discriminating in a variety of ways, against the nationals of the country that their industries decline, their trading activities are restricted or minimized and they remain dependent upon the British industries for supply of manufactured products to them and they become hewers of wood and drawers of water, for the British nation. Above all, their greatest ground of suspicion that the Indians will retaliate, lies in the realisation of the very torturous methods they have employed in the past century or two, for building up their position by acquiring special rights and privileges for them from the ruling race in India which was of their kith and kin and discrimination against the Indians, with a view to oust them from competition with British industries. As an instance of the very questionable methods they have employed for bringing about the decline of the Indian industries, we may consider the various impediments placed in the way of development in the Indian cotton industry at all stages. It is, indeed, painful to think of the cruel methods adopted by the Britishers which led the winders of raw silk to 'the cutting of their thumbs in order to prevent them from being forced to wind silk.' This instance of the cutting of the thumbs of weavers is a very notorious and striking instance of the way in which the Britishers oppressed the people in order to develop their own manufactures. The great historian Wilson also mentions that had it not been for the prohibitive duties and the decrees imposed by the British Government on Indian piecegoods, the mills of Paisely and Manchester would have been stopped at their outset. They were created by the sacrifice of Indian manufactures. British goods were forced on India without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms. It is well-known that upto 200 years ago India supplied cotton and cotton goods not only to her people at home but to numerous customers abroad. During the period of 100 years the tables have been turned upon India and far from India supplying cloth to the foreign countries, she is dependent on foreign countries for the supply of cloth to the extent of about 1900 million yards. The value of the imports of raw and manufactured cotton into India during the year 1929-30 amounted to the colossal sum of 62 crores of rupees. For a detailed catalogue of the handicaps placed by the British Government in the way of Indian cotton industry, in order to promote the cotton industry of Manchester, the attention of the reader is invited to Appendix II of the author's monograph on "How to Compete with Foreign Cloth", with a foreword by Sir P. C. Ray, containing the landmarks of the policy of the British Government in India or in Great Britain in regard to the cottor industry of India.

HOW IT WORKS.

Leaving alone the case of the Indian cotton industry, I would mention two recent examples culled from the evidence tendered by the representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, only last year before the Bengal Provincial and Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committees, which point out in an unchallengeable manner the racial discrimination made by the British Banks and merchants against Indians. In course of their written statement before the Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee the representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, observed: —"The Europeans are able to get assistance from the Imperial Bank on hypothecating the stock of jute lying with them in their mofussil godown. The Indian merchants engaged in the jute trade get no such facilities from either the Imperial Bank of any other Bank."

In their oral evidence tendered before the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, the representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, observed in regard to the discriminatory methods employed by the Europeans— "That the Jute Mills do not pay the same price to the Indian merchants as they pay to the European balers for the same quality of jute. That many of the European managed jute mills while they will sell to European export houses about whose financial position nothing is known, refuse to sell to Indian firms of first-class standing." This is a clear instance how the Jute Mills discriminate between one buyer and another on racial grounds.

(To Be Continued.)

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DYNAMIC CHINA.

Round The World Log Of A Sociologist—I

Prof. Herbert A. Miller of the Department of Sociology, Ohio State University contributes the following article in "World Unity."

There are many Chinas of which anyone—even a sociologist—might write. There is the mysterious China, portentous, unknown and unknowable, but interesting to conjecture about. Multitudes of people in Europe and America have never seen a Chinese; to them the people are as strange as the dragons they are supposed to worship.

There is the China of the reversed customs where men wear skirts and women trousers, where mourning is white, where people shake hands with themselves instead of with their friends, where the last name comes first, where the soup comes at the end instead of the beginning of the meal, and where multitudes of other customs prevail opposite to those of westerners.

There is the historical and classical China that has lasted longer than any other civilization in history, whose intrinsic values have attracted attention since the first travellers came.

There is the artistic China whose products are beginning to be known all over the world for their delicacy of handiwork and richness of material.

There is the China of political disorganization and international complications without number, about which much has been said and is being written. This is the contemporary problem which worries politicians, business men and students both inside and outside the country.

Finally there is the dynamic China that must be interpreted in terms of all the others with a degree of prophetic imagination whose findings cannot be disproved for several generations.

Twenty-five years ago China was accepted as the example "par excellence" of static culture. Seventy-five years ago an Englishman said, out of much experience in China, that it was inconceivable that it would ever change. The most obvious fact of the present China is that it is changing. The process of change will follow the same laws that prevail among all people, modified only by the potency that is peculiar to China.

DISORGANISED BUT NOT DISINTEGRATED.

China is disorganized, but it is not disintegrated. Vast in area and with a population of one-fourth of all mankind, it has an actual and conscious unity that cannot be overestimated. The civil wars are never sectional wars. The wars may be inconvenient and may even overthrow a government, but while they are going on there is complete co-operation between the non-fighting agencies in the fighting areas. If transportation is possible, the national educational conference or an athletic meet will go on just the same. The independence or disloyalty of local political administrations in relation to the central government is a mere incident of only passing importance.

Aggression by outside powers is a stimulus to unity and is important chiefly in accelerating modernization, bct the unity is already solidly established. This unity is the most dynamic factor in China.

In my opinion this unity was made possible by the fact that the very, very old language is ideographic rather than phonetic. In its origin the picture form of writing depends on the fact that people have similar impressions of objects. A tree is the same thing to whoever sees it whatever the sound he may make when he indicates it. There is thus no difficulty in having different spoken lenguages and the same characters to represent them. Under the phonetic system the form of the word follows the sound, so, in the evolution of language, as the pronunciation changes the spelling also changes. No one knows how ancients pronounced their words before writing, nor after writing, in China. In English, we get a hint from Chaucer, whom no one can now read without learning the language, but whose date would be only the day before yesterday for China.

We do know that the coast languages of China differ so much that Cantonese is as different from Pekingese as either is from Japanese; if it had been witten as differently, China would now be as divided as Europe.

Fortunately, in China, from the earliest times there were important writings in this ideographic language culminating in Confucius and his immediate successors twenty-five hundred years ago. They made the "classics," about which all learning has centered, down to the present generation. Since government officials had long been chosen from those who were proficient in the classics, and since they were always sent out from the central government, they carried the official language to the uttermost parts of the country. Quite contrary to accepted opinion, the divergent dialects are found only on the coast. It is estimated that ninety per cent of the people of China can understand one another, thanks to the form of the language, to the method of choosing administrators and to the free movement of peoples along the great rivers.

In those sections, however, where the spoken language differs, there is no wreak in solidarity. It so happens that everyone of the students I have had in Peking comes from the south and had to learn the new dialect. There is absolutely no difference in their feeling about China and the feeling of northern students. They have a knowledge of the same past, the same moral code, and the same food customs. I find much less difference in all these than between the North and South in the United States. Peking people may have a certain pride because they have lived in the old capital, but it is less self-conscious than the feeling of New Englanders towards the Middle West. There are no forces in sight that can more than momentarily disturb this amazing unity and there are many that will increase its strength.

The accepted language now is Mandarin and there is no apparent jealousy in regard to learning it. Now that the classic form of the language has served its purpose, unintentional though it was, it is now safe to undertake reforms in the method of writing. These have begun, and, in spite of the inherent difficulty, we may be sure that simplification with more of the phonetic element will not be long delayed. If this had been done two thousand years ago China would now consist of several different countries.

The reason China has been static is that scholars constantly turned to the same philosophic authority. That philosophy gave the scholar the first place in the Chinese social order for ages uncounted. Scholars are always conservative, but in China they are more so than elsewhere.

In the same classification of social position that put the scholar at the top, the soldier was put at the bottom. The progress of China has hitherto been unfairly compared with the progress of aggressive military cultures. With no prestige for the military career, it has never been possible to arouse in China an interest in aggression by force.

PRESENT ERA.

In the era into which we are now entering, this non-military ideal and practice will have many advantages. In the first place there is nothing military to overthrow. In the West we cannot understand our own countries except through military stories. European history from the earliest period has had few heroes whose glory was not military, and the episodes of history, even those of the Church, have turned on military exploits. Almost all the public monuments in Europe and America are either statues of soldiers or memorials to military heroism Patriotism is taught by the stories of achievements in war. All the national anthems of the West refer to enemies or to freedom obtained through fighting. It is difficult for a westerner to think of his country or his culture without the power of arms to promote or defend them.

China, which prelived them all and will continue when many of them have passed away, has nothing of this. I have never before been in a place where soldiers are so ubiquitous, nor in a place where one felt so little of militarism. Peking, now under martial law, does not feel to me so martial as Tokio did under normal conditions.

There are no war heroes in China in the western sense, few stories of freedom gained by war, no lands gained by conquest. The momentary splurge of Ghengis Khan, tremendous as it was, is insignificant in Chinese history. The Kuan Yu, to whom there are temples, were military defenders of freedom, but they are magnified for their chivalry and virtue rather than their victories. The writings of Confucius and Buddha, on whom the spirit of China has been nurtured for milleniums, contain nothing like the Biblical references to the leaders who slew their tens of thousands. Even in this most modern period of imitation of the West, and the constant recurrence of wars, no generals have popular esteem unless they happen to be scholars also. This, of course, is almost never. On account of the poverty of the country men go into the army because they get food, and sometimes pay, but never because they can find a career that will give them standing in their communities.

(To be continued.)

The Student
The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of
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The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?
His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.
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Growing Children need
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Virol Ltd., Ealing, London, W.5, England.

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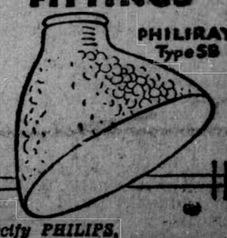
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AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY
Telegraph "Devekemical"

Fig. 1 Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly composed of Calcium [lime].

Fig. 2 Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

A Revolution in the treatment of Teeth

STEP BY STEP THE science of medicine advances. The clearer the picture of human ailments becomes, the more logical the treatment. Instead of intricate remedies, science now advocates simple additions to the diet. Today, most human ailments can be traced to some deficiency in the diet. A deficiency of *calcium* (lime) in the system, for instance, is the cause of such diverse ailments as weak sensitive teeth, rickets in children, skin troubles of many kinds, irritable nerves, irregularities in the functions of womanhood, etc.

All these ailments may now be attacked in a logical, simple way by adding Kalzana tablets to the diet. Tooth decay, for instance. When your teeth are sensitive and not hard and white, they simply show that your body does not contain enough calcium and no amount of cleaning will help you. Teeth are living parts of the body. They may be ill.

Take a few Kalzana tablets every day, then you are sure that your body gets the required Calcium in exactly the right combination Kalzana has *proved* in thousands of cases that it will make teeth strong again by conquering the very cause of their weakness—lack of Calcium in the body. It will make your teeth strong and healthy, they will become white again and decay will be stopped

Start a course of Kalzana to-day then you can both feel and see how your health improves. Remember that Kalzana is not a drug, but an absolutely harmless lime-food

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Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

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Charges: Rupees Five for Four Questions.

What the People say

AN EXPLANATION

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter that appeared in your paper on the 12th inst. regarding the absence of the P. G. Sahasrabudhe in the public meeting held on Sunday the 1st inst. to protest against the address to the Viceroy. Let me assure you that Mr. Sahsrabudhe did intend to attend the meeting and would have attended it without fail had he not been compelled to go out of Bombay that evening by telephone message from one of his relatives who was operated on that day at Alibag.—Yours, etc.

I. S. PATEL.

SPOKESMAN OF YOUNG INDIA

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with a feeling of extreme disgust and nausea the long tirade uttered against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the 'Scrutator' in the "Daily Mail" of the 16th instant.

May I point it out to "Scrutator" that Jawaharlal represents young India and is the embodiment of all what the youth of the world is aspiring to-day. Youth of this country, let me assure him, is in no mood for half-hearted compromise with the power-that be, but is out to win real 'pacca' Independence come what may. Jawahar is only an spokesman of the hundred million young men and women of India, who would never rest until freedom from foreign yoke is won, whatever the cost, whatever the sacrifice. So, please don't shout and look ridiculous.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

Bombay, March 17.

AUNDH'S EXAMPLE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a pretty long time I venture to meet you by this letter in felicity of the peace we can now at least dream of if not anything more.

In advance of this peace I may draw attention to a letter which has appeared in "Kesari" of Poona dated the 14th instant, describing the last "Shimga" at Aundh. The most prominent feature in it is the free admission of untouchable in the Chief's sacred temple hitherto practically and exclusively Brahmanical. Will the Sanatanists of Nasik follow suit please and ban untouchability once for all for the sake of peace? Aundh may soon raise to interdining and intermarriage and a queen out of the untouchables may prove a rare gift for salvation from intercaste strife so rife in India.

As to a few Christian and Muslim children subject to Sun Adoration, enough has been said before and matters need not be repeated.

Only one thing needs more attention than what it receives. In the present days public funds are more needed for village water supply, advance of Agri-horticulture and village uplift than or the luxury of picture galleries and hard stone and jewel sculpture. Will State Administrations please keep this more in view than such luxuries, including besides, hoarding jewellery and European tours?—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

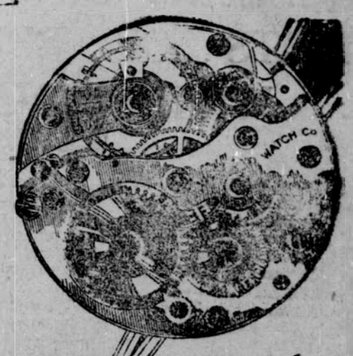
Bandra, March 18.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I think all sensible minds will heartily endorse the last paragraph of your excellent leading article in "The Chronicle" of Wednesday:—"Half a dozen Congressmen and about as many plenipotentiaries of the British Government should suffice to draw up a treaty between India and Britain." I see that our able friend "Scrutator" in the "I. D. M." of Wednesday, is very angry, and calls all this,—"silly". I fail to see in what conveivable sense can this wholly excellent suggestion of yours, be called—"silly". What is "silly", to my mind, is to pretend that any other course is in the least likely to meet with any success. "Scrutator" is making the mistake in regarding the Tory Party in England as "Down and out". The fact about Baldwin's 'bucolic' cunning"—is laughable. The Tory Party, at this moment, is not led by Mr. Baldwin and the "Chamberlains". It is led by Churchill and the "Beaver-Meres", and the whole array of retired Anglo-Indians now resident in England. Since the London Conference came to a close in January, the followers of Mr. Churchill have grown into a swelling chorus. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that, in three months' time it will be found that the Tory Party, is "unanimous about India", in the sense that Churchill, Lord Lloyd and Beaverbrook and Rothermere wish it to be "unanimous". Personally, I have never believed in "Honest" Mr. Baldwin, I have never subscribed to the comfortable belief, that all his "Blunders" (during the last 10 years of Tory Rule)—were "Honest Blunders". The Tory Party is morally, and intellectually incapable of being "Honest" about anything, and least of all about India. It cannot be too often emphasized that in order to keep "all the parties" in England up "to the sticking place," about India, it is very necessaryy for Congress to "keep its ammunition perfectly dry". It must re-endorse at Karachi, its "Independence Resolution" of two years ago. It would be a stupendous blunder for the Labour Government to send out to India a "rambling Conference" of say 30 delegates, to bandy words with communalists of both the Indian major communities. There is not in India at present the proper atmosphere to discuss calmly any question, be that question the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question, or the question of "safeguards",—financial or otherwise. Now, what are the facts? It may be agreed that Lord Irwin is the master of the situation in India on the Government side, but neither he nor his successor will be in a position to say the last word about the fulfilment of Mahatma Gandhi's idea of 'Purna Swaraj'. The British public and the British Parliament, will be the authorities to "deliver the goods", and therefore what is urgently required now is not a huge "committee" of British delegates, representing all the three Parties, to discuss with the Mahatma and the Congress Working Committee, but a small party of half-a-dozen members of the British Government "to draw up a treaty between India and Britain, with the members of the Congress Working Committee, exactly as you have very sensibly suggested in your leading article. It must not be forgotten that, at this moment there is a false notion of prestige both in the bureaucracy, and naturally to a large extent, in the rank and file of the Congress, which has been very naturally wounded by the settlement arrived at between the Mahatma and the Viceroy. Desperate efforts are now being made in certain quarters on both sides, to undo everything at the last moment. It is for example, not difficult to realize the source from which Churchill and company are receiving their inspirations. That source is in India, from that quarter which has been "insulted" at the sight of "the half-naked seditious Fakir", entering the Viceregal Lodge. It will take time for them to book their passage home to England. And on the other hand, there are those who tell us that they "will not hesitate to use the weapon of Satyagraha even against the Mahatma." Both these parties are not only unresonable but also dangerous for India. To avoid all possibility of an impossible atmosphere as the final stage is being reached it is not only desirable but would be most prudent as well, to appoint about six Congressmen led by the Mahatma, and about six important members of the Labour Government to draw up forthwith, "a treaty between India and Britain". Die-Hards on both sides should be excluded. It is quite possible that there will be a sort of clamour of the "rank and file", especially among our "communalists", and among those who have allowed "safeguards" to become an obsession, but this clamour, after the parties in power have "delivered the goods", will not matter much. Don't forget, there is more power represented in the Mahatma's little finger than in all the "rank and file" on both sides put together and depend upon it, if the "new Government of India Act", endorsed by Congress is not on the statute book by middle of next year. India will be a "Lost Dominion".—Yours, etc.

J. D. J.



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*Hankow ,,	4104	15 Mar.	28 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	19 Mar.	29 Mar.
Tenshima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	...	7 April
Kaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April

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(a)From Colombo.

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Kawa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

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Shinyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

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Yamatra Maru	27th ,,	5th April
Hamburg Maru	9th April	21st ,,
Shimei Maru	15th ,,	27th ,,
Hannoh Maru	24th ,,	7th May

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STOCKS AND SHARES

NARROW TRADING MARKET

Uncertain Feeling

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Recent political developments have created a feeling of uncertainty and operators are not inclined to take any definite stand at the moment. Money market is keeping tight and does not look like becoming easy in the near time. This belief is responsible for the utter absence of speculative enterprise. The market does not indicate any tendency beyond a trading range with increased buying on declines and selling on strong markets. To-day there was little business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 711; 9; 10
Century 260; 57; 59
Colaba 108; 7; 8-2
Crescent 77
Fazul 406; 3; 5
Indore 366
Madhowji 30
Nagpur 377; 80
New Great 170; 68; 70
Pearl 247; 45; 47
Simplex 71
Swadeshi 292; 96; 95
Burma 457; 56; 57
Hydro 111
Tram 119-6
Deff. 285
Ord. 24-2; 25; 24-12
Bundi 15-12
Indian 193; 91
Katni Ord. 173
Alcock 167 N.

MILLS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	710-10
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	259-6
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	380
100 Colaba	108-2
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	77-8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	405-0
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	178
100 Gokak	132-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	366-4
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	147-8
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	215
200 New Great	170
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	146-4
250 Pearl	247-8
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	71-4
100 Swan	95
100 Swadeshi	295
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-6
210-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1068-12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266-4
100-50 India	83-8
5 Union	3-4

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	191-4
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	685
100 Katni	173-12
10 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	9-4
100 Shahabad	160-10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-14
200-1000 Oriental	1632-8
10 Vulcan	6-0-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	605
50 Bom. Tram P	64-0
50 Bombay Tram	119-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
100 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	450

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-8
100 Central Province	82-12
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	641-4

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	14-10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	285-0
75 Tata Steel	24-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	167-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	185-0
50 Bom. Telephone	48
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Burma Old	457-8
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
100 Indian Bleaching	143-2
15 Scindia	7-9

8-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 63-3
5 p.c. 194-55 Tax Free 101-2-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63-4
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 38-6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 73/4
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/6.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 92/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs 95/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 92-14.
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-8.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/4
Forward Rates:—1st April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-3-0; 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONNEL

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Bombay Battalion A.F.I. on Sunday.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 410/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/2 Closing Rs. 34/11
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/3 Closing 34/11

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	200	4,500
Oomra	4600	12,200

WHEAT AND SEEDS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Wheat May	4	2	3
Wheat September	4	5	3
Linseed May	7	6	6
Linseed September	7	9	3
Castorseed	7	4	0
Cottonseed	2	3	0
Groundnuts	5	11	0
Teelseed	7	8	0
Rapeseed	4	8	0
Mowraseed	5	8	0
Myrabollams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 21-3-31	8230000	7824000
Receipts Yesterday 21-3-31	6000	7000
Exports to date 21-3-31	5474000	5734000
Stock at Ports 20-3-31	3831000	1924000
Stock Interior Towns 30-3-31	1379000	1203000
Stock Liverpool 20-3-31	1140000	1002000
Visible Supply 20-3-31	7579000	4783000
Quantity in Sight 20-3-31	1197000	1211000
Quantity out of Sight 20-3-31	7485000	9556000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 23.

The local market opened at Rs. 207 for Broach A-M. deliery and declined to Rs. 206/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was good support from Bazar operators and prices improved to Rs. 208 Liverpool opened at a rise of 4 points against an expected rise of 1 point on parity with previous New York close. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 208
Broach J-A. 213/12.
Oomra Mar. 184.
Oomra May 182/12.
Bengal Mar. 166/8.
Bengal May 162/8.

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

March	152.90 + 3.00
June	146.80 + 2.90
September	142.50 + 2.50

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Bengal 166 March.
Bengal 162 May.
Broach 208 A/M.
Broach 214 J/A.
Oomra 185 March.
Oomra 183 May.

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Bengal	179	175	171	169
Sind Punjab	177	173	169	165
Rajputana	178	174	170	166
Broach	218	215	211	
Oomra No. 3	191	187	183	
C. P. No. 1	205	201	197	
C. P. No. 2	197	193	189	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

100 P. Crystal & Co. Chandur 183 1/2
131 Japan T. & Co. Pandurna 192½
100 A. Damodar Shegaon 193
100 G. G. Kesha Hansi 173
182 Do. Mahu 187
134 Do. Barwaha 188
114 Do. Nandarbar 185
100 Samji Karamshi Ujjain 194
111 Volkar Bros. Vinchhiya 173
300 Shapurji Bharocha Rajputana 164
100 Currimbhai Govindgarh 173
47 E. Spinner & Co. Veraval 192
55 Do. Mahu 171
100 Bombay & Co. Broach 213½
100 Do. Broach 214

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 23.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
20-3-31

		This year.
Khandesh	623	301,159
Central India	769	287,060
Barsi and Nagar	228	151,263
Hyderabad-Gaorani	697	73,328
Berar	1,243	502,137
Central Provinces	2,069	3003,261
Total Oomras	5,624	1,618,208
Dholera	797	110,650
N.-W. Provinces		85,379
Rajputana	369	30,692
Sind-Punjab	25	102,895
Broach	4,943	97,409
Coompta & Dharwar	109	18,857
Westerns-Northerns	280	9,473
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,704
Persian		115
American		54,112
Egyptian & African	2,437	150,911
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	14,589	2,292,545

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 23.
1st Sept. to 19th March
In full-pressed Bales.
20-3-31

		This year.
Europe	3,412	368,496
Japan & China	6,050	1,121,112
Coast Ports	866	11,153
Up-country by Rail		97,726
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		60,370
Total	10,328	1,658,857

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Bales.
Khandesh	623
Central India	769
Barsi-Nugger	228
Hyderabad-Gaorani	697
Berar	1,243
Central Provinces	2,069
Dhollera	797
Rajputana	369
Sind-Punjab	25
Broach	4,943
Compta-Dharwar	109
Westerns-Northerns	280
Egyptians	2,187
East Africans	250
Cotton	14,589
	Cwts.
Wheat	660
Linseed	9,914
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,364
Gingellyseeds	1,093
Groundnuts	16,400
Castorseeds	7,125
Rice	38,871
Myrabollams	4,408
	Tons.
Coal	2,638

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	7
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	6
Silver Ready	44	5	0
Silver 1st Settlement	39	8	0
Silver 2nd ,,	44	4	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Trade Buying And Shorts Covering.

FINAL GINNING REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 23.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market ruled very steady in the absence of selling. Prices opened higher on better Liverpool advices and improved further on trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 13 points and Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 11 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 10.60c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points but recovered on spinners calling and short covering. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point to 5.94 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points with May 4.72 and July 4.81.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and prices declined 7 to 3 points.

FINAL GINNINGS.

	In running bales.	In 500-lb. bales.
1930-31:	13,754,000	13,930,000
1929-30:	14,544,584	14,821,499
1928-29:	14,296,549	14,477,374
1927-28:	12,783,112	12,956,043
1926-27:	17,755,070	17,977,374

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Cotton prices gained about half of last week's decline on trade buying and covering, with decreased offerings on declines. Prices changes, however, were feverish, reflecting general uncertainty regarding the future course of values. Offers appeared to increase at slightly above eleven cents for May, with some selling credited to the Co-operative Association.

Spot cotton in the South is reported to be firmly held.

The trade is now looking to new crop preparations for market inspiration, and it is also watching the Stock market as a business barometer.

Private reports of the decrease in acreage range from ten to twenty per cent.

The Textile markets hape been somewhat less active.

Outside speculative interest has largely been lacking, awaiting more definite new crop developments and the attitude of the Farm Board.

The weather during the week has been favourable for farm work.

PRIVATE CABLES.

March 20—N. Y. May Higher 10.99 (opening) lowest 10.86 (2-28 p.m.)

March 20—N. Y. May Highest 11-02 (noon) lowest 10.94 (10.11 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—America cables, more mills working.

New York.—Cotton fair trade demand. Exports continue above last year.

Market trading affair. Awaiting better idea acreage.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cables:—Textiles quieter but prices holding. Market very small, no trend indicated, local sentiment bearish.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled on 20th Inst:—"Strength of New York and Stock markets reflecting improving trade."

Reuter's cables New York 20th:—

New York market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation.

New York 21st:

New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.86. Difference 114 pts. equal Rs. 49/-

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 208 equal 4.72. Difference 114 pts. equal Rs. 49/-.

New York May (Close) 11.01 equal 5.50, Difference 78 pts. equal Rs. 35/-.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 208 equal 4.72 Difference 78 pts. equal Rs. 35/-.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At N. Y. close and Liverpool due) May 71, Oct. 57 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

CABLE NEWS.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Mar s4/1 1/2d. up 1/4d.
May s4/2 3/4d. up 1/4d.
July s4/4 3/8d. up 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Mar. dol. 75-5/8 up 1/8.
May dol. 81-5/8 unchanged.
July dol. 62-1/8 down 1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
May 10.85—7.
June 10.96.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 136 up 2.
Sept. 148 up 2.
Dec. 152 up 2.

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO).

"Prices declined on favourable weather, disappointing export inquiry and realising. Closed steady."

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

Shipments to the U. K. Last Week 20,800, This Week 22,300 tons.

Shipments to the Continent Last Week 27,000, This Week 14,000 tons.

Shipments to the other Countries Last Week 2,000, This Week 1,000 tons.

Total Shipments during the week Last Week 49,800, This Week 37,300 tons.

Wheat Cable: (Liverpool).

"Parish features not so pronounced these prices but uncertainty Farm Board restricts business."

Wheat Cable: (London).

"Anxiety over large Farm Board's holdings and reports large planting North Texas cotton area into grains causing caution amongst buyers. Continent still needs large supply and Russian shipments decreasing but heavy stocks pressing in America, Canada, Argentine and Australia."

Linseed Cable: (London).

"Sharp improvement Peso Exchange caused smaller demand. Argentine interior stocks decreasing. Crushers Report smaller output oil from seeds and good oil demand. New crop preparations backward Canada and smaller acreage anticipated. Though looks temporarily unsteady, expect eventually much higher prices".

Film ... dangerous to teeth

Remove it daily to keep teeth white and sound

WINNING smiles depend on glorious white teeth — and teeth like that depend on freedom from what dentists know as film. Film is a stubborn, clinging coating that ordinary ways fail to remove successfully. It is the chief source of serious tooth and gum disorders—of decay and pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it in gentle safety.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

In a few days teeth grow whiter and begin to sparkle. They continue to improve for months. Start today.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Social Film-Removing Dentifrice
9-19-2

After Debilitating Diseases
such as
Dengue Fever Malaria or Dysentery, etc.

SANATOGEN must do you good, because it provides the debiliated cells of body and nerves with exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — that are nature's building materials of real Health and Strength.

Sanatogen will shorten that long period of recovery and give new strength and vitality to your blood and nerves. Sanatogen is not a drug, but a builder of health, reliable and natural. That is why Dr. D. J. Jones wrote in the Indian Medical Gazette:

"I have used Sanatogen on a large scale after debilitating diseases and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

Increase of appetite.

A remarkable increase of appetite will soon follow the use of Sanatogen, due to its strengthening influence on the nerves regulating the digestive system. This double action of Sanatogen [a strengthening food itself and a creator of appetite] speeds up your convalescence. You will soon again enjoy that happy feeling of radiant vitality and health.

Shorten the period of weakness — start to-day on the short cut to Health and Strength with a course of

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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... composite ... equipped to do insurance business in all departments

BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1931.

FIRST FRUITS OF COOPERATION.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Warning To Govt.

DELAY IN IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT.

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, Mar. 21.

In view of the very strong feeling prevailing among Congressmen in Bihar, to which expression was given at the last meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, that no delegate from Bihar should attend the Karachi Congress unless all political prisoners now detained in jail are released in pursuance of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, a representative of the press approached Babu Rajendra Prasad to enquire as to what the exact position was. Babu Rajendra Prasad made the following statement:—

'I believe that more than 500 prisoners are still in jail. I am thoroughly dissatisfied and disappointed with the progress in the matter of the release of prisoners. It should not have been beyond the resources of the Government to release all prisoners whom they wanted to release in the 16 days that have elapsed since the agreement was published on March 15.

DIFFICULT POSITION.

'Our position is very difficult. There does not appear to be any system followed in the matter of release. I know cases of prisoners under the Criminal Law Amendment Act who have not yet been released. Similarly there are still some prisoners convicted under the abetment sections of the Penal Code read with the Salt Act. I believe many of the prisoners are still detained under the security sections of the Cr. P. C. There are some cases of the Police Instigation Act which have not yet been released. I am mentioning these because I believe that in these cases there is no question of violence or incitement to violence and there can be no question also of examining them from that point of view.

CLEAR CASES.

'The cases falling under other sections of the Penal Code, such as 143, 147 and 505, I.P.C., may possibly require examination. I am trying to get hold of the papers connected with them and I have already examined one such big case in which 19 persons of Muzaffarpur are involved. Reading the judgment I have personally no doubt that they ought to be released and I believe similar is the case with many others.

'But in any case we have had a sufficiently long time now and their examination should have been finished by now. It is impossible to say yet how many of those still in jail are going to be detained as falling under exceptions by the Government. During the last two or three days, camp jail prisoners have been released in small numbers and if the same rate is maintained, I think it will take more than a week to release them all. But if the proportion in which the number of releases has fallen during the last three or four days continues, then it will take months to release them all.

STRONG FEELING.

'There is very high feeling, particularly because the Congress session is approaching and many of the prisoners would like to attend. They have already been deprived of the right of taking part in the election of delegates to the Congress, which is over. I have been in communication with the Chief Secretary, but I do not know if it is worth while pursuing matters. I do not think it helps much. The first fruits of cooperation at any rate in Bihar are not very encouraging.

'At the provincial committee meeting yesterday, it was very strongly urged that no delegate from this province should attend the Congress while their comrades were still locked up in such large numbers and the feeling ran high. And it is after a great deal of persuasion by influential and respected leaders that the mover was induced to withdraw it. If such is the response from the Government to-day, one wonders what value to attach to any settlements that may be reached later.

SEIZED PROPERTIES RETURN.

'This is the position with regard to the release of the Satyagrahis. Other conditions regarding the return of the seized properties still awaits fulfilment in most places. Most of the Ashrams and Congress Committee offices have, I believe, been vacated by the police, but the Bispur Ashram which was occupied on May 31 last without any justification and without any order under any form of law and even long before Ordinance IX came into existence still remains in the police occupation.

'As regards the movables, I think they have not yet been returned in most places. This is so with regard to the properties belonging to the Congress and allied organisations. The position of individuals with regard to these matters must be the same, if not worse.

MOLESTATION AND BEATING.

'I have information that at Bispur and in the Begusarai subdivision volunteers and sometime others of the public are molested and beaten by the police. In the Patna district, within the thana of Islampur, a cattle of Mahanth Charan Das of Gopalganj was attached on March 17 for realisation of fine. The Mahanth had been convicted in connection with a procession and was released from jail on March 17 in pursuance of the settlement. I have also heard that in some cases in the Patna district steps continue to be taken for obtaining decrees for realising fines, but this may be in continuation of the proceedings started before the truce.

'On the whole, it seems that either the Government headquarters are slow in issuing instructions on all points or their subordinates are unwilling to carry them out. Neither is complimentary to the Government.

Anniversary Of Rishikula Brahmacharya Ashrama.

—:o:—

The twentyfifth anniversary of Rishikula Hardwar, will be celebrated from April 10 to April 13, 1931 in the Rishikula premises. Scholars and preachers are expected to deliver discourses, and musicians will entertain the public.

The Rishikula Ayurvedic College is steadily growing popular, as it gives the youth of the country an impetus to settle as independent citizens, and to maintain themselves and those dependent on them during the days of great struggle.

The recently opened Karmakanda class, known as "The Dilsukh Rai Karma-kanda Vidyalaya" has filled a great want, as this will give the Hindu public qualified Purohitas to perform the different samskaras.

It is on this occasion that new boys are admitted to the Ashrama. Applications from those intending to send their children and enquiries for copies of Rules and Prospectus should be addressed to the Asst. Secretary.

Anxiety Felt About N. A. Machine.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Melbourne—Anxiety is felt regarding the fate of the National Airways machine with two pilots and five passengers on board which is missing somewhere between Sydney and Melbourne. She was last sighted at 3-30 p.m. yesterday, over Wangaratta, 145 miles north of Melbourne, flying towards mountains. Five planes have searched for her throughout the day without any result.—Reuter.

"Mont Clare" Refloated.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The "Montclare" has been refloated. She has not suffered serious damage.—Reuter.

Sorrowful Start Of "Nautilus"

LONDON, Mar. 22.

New York.—A sorrowful start on her famous expedition was made by the Nautilus which has now arrived at Brooklyn with her gag flying halfmast high in mourning for her Quarter Master Grimmer who was swept overboard and drowned. The "Nautilus" has come here for christening by Jean Jules Verne, a grandson of the famous French writer.—Reuter.

Scouts Honour Their Ex-Chief.

—:o:—

12TH TROOP HOLD RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF DAVAR.

Mr. Davar was honoured at another function on Sunday evening when he was present (authough his Austrian comrade) at a reception held in his honour by the Scout-Master and Organiser of the 12th Bombay Boy Scouts Troop at Alexandra High School for Girls. Mr. Davar, it may be noted, was the Chief Scout-master and Organiser of this Troop.

At the outset some members of the Troop spoke on the duties of Scouts, their aims and ideals in life, to succour help to the needy whenever and wherever necessary.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

An address of welcome was then given to Mr. Davar which read as under:—

"It is with feelings of great joy and pride that we, the past and present members of the 12th Bombay Troop, assemble here to-day at the very first opportunity to welcome you, our worthy Chief Scoutmaster and Organiser of the Troop, back in our midst from your adventurous Cycle trip over 64,000 odd miles of the surface of the Globe. You cannot know, Sir, the happiness we feel to have once against amongst us, safe and sound, after an absence of seven long years—years full of adventure to you,—years full of anxiety to us. What you have achieved during this period will go down in history as one of the greatest events of this century, and we feel justly proud of being associated with you, as your loyal scouts and colleagues. It is not necessary to recount all those achievements here, but we cannot help mentioning but two of them: your crossing the great Sahara Desert in the Old World and the mighty Andes Mountains in the New. These two great feats, we have no doubt, would be sufficient in themselves to give you a place among the world's foremost adventurers and sportsmen, but your explorations of other equally dangerous and most remote places of the Globe are beyond anything we have heard of before. We do not think you need an assurance from us, that no one could have watched your progress in beating the miles around and over the world, with so much interest and admiration and sometimes with great anxiety for your safety, than we, your most humble and devoted band of deciples have done.

LOCAL SCOUTS' "SAHARAS AND ANDES"!

We, Sir, have also had our share of crossing "Saharas" and climbing "Andes" during this period of your absence. That we felt your loss in the Troop from the very beginning is to say the least. Sailing up and down during the seven years without you at the helm, was no small task for the Troop, but we are happy and proud to be able to say to-day that we have conquered our "Saharas" and "Andes" even as you have done yours, and we have carried on, true to our motto "Tenax et Audax," facing all difficulties with a cheerful smile. And in doing so, the spirit you had inculcated in us, you will be happy to know, had stood us in good stead. Speaking for the past members, we assure you, that although they have had to leave the Troop under various circumstances they have been ever unflinching in their loyalty and regard for it and for its organiser. Those among them whom you left as Cubs, now welcome you as College Graduates.

A word of welcome, in this address, to your brave Austrian companion Mr. Gustav Sztavjanik would not be out of place. We have seen how he has stood by you through thick and thin in your travels and we gladly welcome him in our midst as our brother and friend. If he intends to proceed on the cycle tour upto his native land, we wish him Godspeed and all the luck in the world. Unfortunately, for him, he will have to go without you upto Austria, as you had to do, alone and without him, when you started from here in January 1924. But he will at least have the experience of his travels with you, behind him to carry him through safe and sound to his home.

In concluding, Sir, we express our sincere desire and wish, that you take up the reins of the 12th Bombay Troop once again and drive us to our destination—the land of happy, healthy and honest citizenship."

OUR MODERN "GUSTASP"!

Mr. Phiroze Guzder spoke on the heroic deeds of Mr. Davar and his colleague, which redounded to the credit not only of Parsis but Indians, and which had thrilled the whole world. Really, he added, the mother that gave birth to such a heroic son, ought to be proud of her, so also his sister who, he said was one of the audience that evening. He humorously repeated the sobriquet which had been given by him to Gustav that morning at the Opera House, and called him "Gustasp," the name well-known in ancient Persian history, being one of the famous kings.

Dr. M. E. Pavri spoke on the duties of a scout.

Mr. Phiroze Guzder then gave the address enclosed in a beautiful casket. Gustav also was presented with a beautiful cup.

Mr. Davar thanked them all for the honour done to him, and said he would reserve his narration of his journey for Tuesday's function. He thought that the Parsis had won fame and made their name owing to their praiseworthy trait of taking initiative in all big and new ventures.

Mr. Davar's colleague, Gustav Sztavjanik tendered his thanks for the honour done to him. He particularly thanked the Parsi community for doing him such honour.

After refreshments the gathering dispersed.

GLOBE CYCLISTS AT ROYAL OPERA.

RECEIVE ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

A gathering was held at the Opera House, on Sunday morning to celebrate the Jamshedi Nowroz festival in the presence of a large number of Parsis, under the presidency of Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil It was organised by Mr. Phiroze S Gundar, and the house was packed to its utmost capacity.

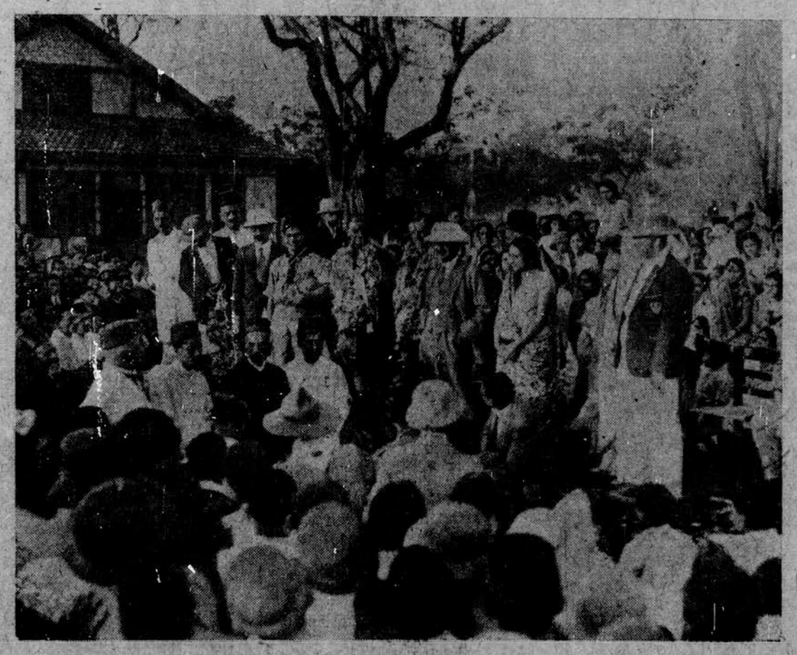
An interesting programme of gymnastic feats by boys and girls was gone through which evoked great interest. Feats in skating by several boys and girls on the floor, as well as on a table by two boys were well received by the audience.

While the feats were going on, Mr. Davar and his comrade Gustav Sztavjanik entered the theatre and were received with deafening cheers from the whole audience. Speeches were made after a display of some further feats.

Mr. Guzder spoke on the importance of the Navroz festival which heralded the advent of the Spring, and the holding of gatherings where all members of the community could meet together. He said that invitations had been issued to the poor as well as the aristocratic families, so that they would find in the gathering the high and the low mix together. He announced the receipt of what were first believed to be "cheques," but which were later found to be mere invitation cards for a wedding ceremony of that evening, one for himself, another for Mr. Davar and the third for Gustav Sztavjanik, and he requested the President to give those 'cheques' to the distinguished visitors to whose exploits he referred in brief, and named the Austrian colleague of Mr. Davar, as "Gustasp" (a Parsi name, and the name of a heroic king of ancient Persia), and this humorous reference evoked loud laughter.

A PLEA FOR PARSI CENSUS.

Sir Rustom Vakil said that he was not known to the Bombay audience, hailing, as he did, from the mofussil, so he begged to be excused for fault, if any in his speech. He advised his co-religionists to take a regular and reliable census giving figures about unemployment, etc., prevailing in the Parsi community, which would enable the well-wishers of the community to take proper measures to cope with it. He laid stress on the importance of education and physical culture. He then, amidst cheers, gave the cheques and medals to the two Globe-cyclists, who were garlanded. A lady put the "kunkum" marks on the head and feet of Gustav, accompanied with a welcome song sung by ladies, and this added to the enthusiasm of the function. After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.



"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. F. J. Davar, the world-famed Cyclist, who returned to his "Home, Sweet Home," on Sunday, was given a rousing welcome, at the Esplanade Maidan, soon after he reached the Fort at about 7-20 a. m. near the Chunilal Mehta Hut, the Scouts' Headquarters, which is seen in the background. Mr. Davar, heavily garlanded, is standing in front of the huge tree. Gustav is on his left, standing near Mr. P. J. Murzaban.

A WELCOME TO FRAM J. DAVAR.

Behold! the conquering hero home returns—
Fram Davar with Gustev Sztavjanik,
Intrepid cyclists famed, who East and West
Combined and ventured regions unexplored,
Girdling both hemispheres on slender bikes—
Achievement unsurpassed, a miracle.
True wonder of the world!
How sev'n long years they've exile sought, unbid,
From their own mother-lands, these heroes brave,
Traversing deserts, jungles, forests vast,
Full seventeen thousand feet of Andes' height,
Terrific Sahara's thousand miles of waste,
Cannibal haunts, and Amazonian wilds,
As if to them 'twas easy cake walk mere,
Reminding us of Rustam's Haftekhans,
Or Labours of Hercules of Greek days'!
What hardships have they borne, privations stood,
Heat, cold, intense, thirst, hunger they've defied,
Reckless of life heroic deeds achieved,
And left their glorious names in history!

RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, March 23.

The weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in north Madras coast and Upper Burma. The western disturbance over the Frontier remains feeble.

Forecast:—General dry weather.—A. P.

ALIGARH OLD BOYS' DINNER.

ALIGARH (By Mail), Mar. 22.

Nawab Masud Jang Bahadur Dr. Syed Ross Masood, the Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University has issued a letter to the Graduates of this Institution requesting them to get their names placed on the rolls of the Registered Graduates and has issued a general invitation to the Old Boys as well. It is expected that every true son of the Alma-Mater will respond to the call and really interesting gathering will be possible on the occasion of the Old Boys' Dinner during the Easter Holidays.

THE SHYEST VILLAGE IN BRITAIN.

ONE WEDDING IN TWO YEARS.

After nearly two years a wedding has taken place in the parish church of Great Holland, a pretty Essex village between Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea.

Any evening the young people of Great Holland may be seen walking arm-in-arm along the lanes, sitting on the gateways, or bidding farewell at the garden gate. They work in Clacton or Frinton and they take their amusements in these towns—'but they just don't get married'!

The rector—the Rev. J. B. Barton—has various reasons for this state of affairs.

Hard times; the difficulty of finding a house; the lack of steady employment, and the desire to marry later in life are, he thinks, responsible for the lack of weddings.—"News Chronicle."

MR. BALIWALA RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS

—:o:—

Mr. R. D. Baliwala of Bandra has resigned from the Congress owing to his disagreement with the Delhi Peace Pact. He was the joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Suburban Congress committee and the Treasurer of the Bandra Village Congress committee. He was the first Parsi to to break the salt law on the 6th April at Juhu.

"ROYAL SCOT" DISASTER

—:o:—

Plight Of Passengers

LONDON, Mar. 23.

With the light of acetylene flares rescuework was continued till late at night on the twisted wreckage that was the "Royal Scot", the fastest train in the world which achieved a record nonstop run from London to Glasgow, of 400 miles in 1928. She recently attained a speed of 90 miles hour and was yesterday approaching a speed of 70 miles when the engine reared like horse and slithered to the side with a shrieking hiss while carriages were piled up like a contorted snake, imprisoning passengers for so many hours. Hefty rescuers wielding hatchets and crowbars and mechanics operating oxy-acetylene apparatus sliced girders to release the sufferers. Surgeons were using saws and knives. In one case workers spent three hours in trying to reach a man who sipped brandy and expressed gratitude for their efforts and finally died. His body is still unextricated and unidentified.

Mrs. Margaret Lang and her daughter Dorothy were kept alive with oxygen for a similar period. Dorothy Lang's foot had to be amputated before she could be released. It was her eighteenth birthday. Fatalities include Sir George Saltmarsh who has been identified by papers found in his pocket.—Reuter.

Royal Scot Disaster. Casualties.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 22.

It is officially announced that six persons have been killed nine seriously injured and a number of others less seriously hurt in the Royal Scot disaster.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARISM OBSOLETE—SAYS G. B. S.

—:o:—

State Control, The Only Remedy.

(From Our Correspondent)

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Mr. Bernard Shaw has been kind enough to solve the chief of Germany's political dimculties. Replying to a question put to him by the Bolshevik paper "Die Welt am Abend," he writes:

"The Third Reich (the Hitlerites' name for their proposed State) owes its existence and its vogue solely to the futility of liberal parliamentarism on the English model. What we need now is positive and efficient State control and enterprise and initiative everywhere. What we get is resistance to the State, obstruction, and endless talk about liberty—200 years out of date.

"Hence we are being swept into the dustbin by Steel Helmets, Fascists, Dictators, military councils, and anything else that represents a disgusted reaction against our obsolescence and uselessness. The remedy is to reform our political institutions and set to work on social problems with new and effective political machinery so as to outbid the Third Reich in efficiency and rapidity of social change.

"If we do this, the Steel Helmets will melt in the sun. If not, no eloquence about democracy, no protest in the name of liberty will help us in the least. We shall simply be kicked out of the way; and serve us right."

ROAR OF JUNGLE BY RADIO.

KENYA THRILL FOR BRITISH LISTENERS-IN.

Roars of lions, and the yelp of hyenas prowling on the banks of a pool in the heart of an East African jungle, are to be heard direct by British listeners on April 20, when the Nairobi broadcasting station transmits a special programme for that country.

Arrangements have been made by the Kenya Colony Broadcasting Company, in co-operation with the "Wireless Constructor," to fix microphones in the jungle at spots where wild beasts come to drink after sunset.

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